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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV. NO. 73 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
17th March	Mongolia ..	10000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia. ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
27th March	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
8th Apl.	Nankin ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
2nd "	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
6th May	Malta.. ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*18th Mar.	Linga ..	Karachi direct.
30th "	Ujina ..	Rangoon via Colombo.
1st Apl.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf (passengers only).
" "	Glenart Castle ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar & Durban.
10th "	Dilwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	21st March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	16th April	27th April.
Penang Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	5280	17th April	29th April.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	1st May	18th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICT:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kunajir Maru	4058	K. Sakurai ..	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Imeon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th "	18th "
Malay Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	8th March	28th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	S. Yemane	24th April	3rd May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

A 12

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th Mar. 1916
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Cassilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three person, will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U. S. A)	Peking	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank. Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Delhi
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon		Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

BEWARE OF THIEVES—You can hire a Fire and Thief Resisting Safe at a yearly rental of Rs. 15 or upwards at The BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT CO. Ld., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 3301

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351

GENTLEMAN desirous of Housekeeper European widow under (thirty) 30 years without children. Must be of pleasant appearance, neat and tidy and steady. Salary Rs. 20 food and dhobie. Apply to W. H. D., care of The Post Office, Igatpuri. 3581

WANTED

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the P. W. Hospital, Jamkhandi. Apply with testimonials stating lowest terms of pay. 3543

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED.—At once a COMPETENT DRAFTSMAN, who can make designs of buildings and do the general work of an Architect's office. Only those who have passed the full course of Architecture from the School of Arts and able to make good designs need apply to Box No. 790 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3574

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of STOCK TAKER for the Port Trust Stores Department.

The pay of the post is Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200, by annual increasements of Rs. 10.

The person appointed will in the first instance, be on six months' probation and will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund and produce a certificate of physical fitness obtained from the Trustees' Administrative Medical Officer prior to joining.

Preference will be given to those possessing a knowledge of accounts. Previous experience in a Stores Department is essential

Applications should state age and qualifications and be accompanied by copies of testimonials and should be addressed to THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Bunder. Applications will be received up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916.

The selected candidate will be required to join at the earliest possible date.

H. E. LEES,
1109 Chief Storekeeper.

ENGINE DRIVERS,—Two competent MISTRIES are required for service in East Africa, must have knowledge of 12 H.P. Clayton and Blackstone engines and grain crushing mills. Apply by letter giving copies only of references. Applications should be marked "Engine Driver."

FITTER ERECTORS.—Two capable and experienced ERECTORS required for about six months' work in Mesopotamia, erecting ice machines. Must be used to handling labour and a knowledge of piling desirable. Only confident, competent, hardworking, practical men need apply by letter, giving copies only of references and stating terms. Applications should be marked "Fitter Erector."

ICE MECHANICS.—Eight MACHANIC DRIVERS required to assist in erection of ice plant in Mesopotamia, and then to take charge of one plant each. Must be used to Ammonia system plant and previous experience in the production of pure ice essential. Apply by letter, giving copies only of references and stating terms required; applications to be marked "Ice Mechanic." All applications to be addressed to EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER, Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 1111

WANTED

WANTED.—By a Hindu gentleman an airy spacious flat with modern conveniences. Rent up to Rs. 150. Apply "B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3564

WANTED.—TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MISTRESS for this year at the end of April for the Lawrence School. Ghora Gali. Rs. 100. Apply The PRINCIPAL. 3577

WANTED—A MANAGER for a printing press. Apply with experience and pay to Box No. 791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3576

WANTED—An OFFICE in Fort, on ground or first floor for Storing and Operating Cinema Films. Rent Rs. 150. Apply sharp.

J. PEARSON & Co.,
Victoria Buildings,
3583 Parsi Bazaar.

WANTED by French Family, PAYING GUESTS large room for two Rs. 110 each, small room for one Rs. 110, good table, modern conveniences. Mrs. FALEOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1030

WANTED—SHORTHAND WRITERS to subscribe SHORTHANDER, a monthly magazine of 20 pages useful reading matter of all stages. Apply for a specimen copy enclosing one anna stamps to EDITOR SHORTHANDER, Lahore. 3572

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF AGENTS to represent the BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ltd., LAHORE, at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat and Nagpore.

Experienced, respectable and influential men need communicate with:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.
Bharat Buildings, Lahore. 3475

WANTED TEMPORARY CLERKS in the office of the Officer-in-Charge, SUPPLIES, Bombay Brigade, Bombay, on salaries of Rs. 80, 70, 60 50, and 30 per mensem.

Men with previous knowledge of clerical work are required and knowledge of typewriting is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials, service books, if any, and certificates of character from two respectable European or Indian gentlemen.

None but those who have got the required educational qualifications for entering into Government Service need apply. 1112

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 35 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

TO CLEAR STOCK.—Prior to removal to our new Factory (The largest in Southern India) 256 pairs Tan Box Hide Albert slippers, machine barktanned soles, medium toes, sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7 only.

Further reduced to Rs. 2-8 a pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—2 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 1039

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms dining and drawing room. Garden, outhouses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1009

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

HOT SEASON ON.—TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.—By the week, fortnight, month or season.—Furnished Blocks and Cottages in cool, shady and healthy (quiet or central locality) mosaic or tiled flooring. Hundreds of middle class Europeans have availed themselves of the benefits of these cheap but sanitary dwellings. Rents from Rs. 50 per month. Apply sharp to avoid disappointment to—

M. BURKE, M.I.M.E.,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Matheran Railway, NERAL.
3509

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of QUEEN'S MANSIONS, Office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 2552

TO LET—Flats, Offices, Godowns, Motor Garage, etc., at good locality. Full particulars on application to

E. M. SYMMONS & Co.,
3582 28, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGALOW situated at Lonavla on Agra Road, with water accommodation. Complete for the season. Apply M. P. CONTRACTOR, 17, Hummum Street. 3573

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Appollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by the Consent Decree passed on the 18th day of February 1916, in Suit No. 443 of 1914 filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction by KASHINATH NARAYEN KANGUTKAR against VITHAL DEWJI KANGUTKAR and NARAYEN DEWJI KANGUTKAR, the said Kashinath Narayen Kangutkar is ordered to convey to our client the said Narayen Dewji Kangutkar, the right, title and interest of him the said Kashinath Narayen Kangutkar in the immoveable property situate at Koomkharwada more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having claims upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to us the undersigned in writing at their office at No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the Conveyance of the said right, title, and interest will be completed after the expiry of the said period without regard to such claims if any which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharwada Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurements one hundred and seventy nine and four upon nine (179 4/9) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1884 1884 New No. 9018 Old Survey No. 1 and 2/247 New Survey No. 4949 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7603 Street Nos. 121-123 and 125 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the Shree Ramchandras Temple and on or towards the South by the property of Luxmibai widow of Fakir Kooli.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1916.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Attorneys for Mr. Narayen Dewji Kangutker, the Purchaser. 3579

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHARMAL DEVSEY late of Bombay Dassa Oswal Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a retired merchant. ..... Deceased.

NENBAI alias MEGHBAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Dassa Oswal Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazar Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 13th day of March, 1916.
Messrs. MANEKLAL & Co.,
3580 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI AHMED HAJI SULEMAN, has contracted with our client Mr. ABDULHUSEN MAHOMED-ALI, for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, possession, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the East side of Nagpada Street within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-nine and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Abdul Kadar Khakhatay bearing New Survey No. 3874 partly by the property of Kazi Alli Kazi Dawood bearing New Survey No. 3875 and partly by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the East partly by the property of Bai Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit second Baronet bearing New Survey No. 3797 and partly by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the South partly by a Sweeper's passage partly by the temple of Nagoba on land bearing New Survey No. 3872 and partly by the said Nagpada Street and on or towards the West partly by the said Nagpada Street and partly by the said property of Abdul Kadar Khatkhatay which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants and are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 42, New No. 16532 and New Survey No. 1/3873 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 217-218 and Street No. 183 at 195.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1916.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
3570 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Asstt. Comdg. Royal Engineer, M. W. S. Bombay at his office in Marine Lines up to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.), on 28th March, 1916, for the following.

(1) Petty works and repairs to Military Buildings in the Bombay Sub-division including all works and repairs not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in value in each case.

Approximate value of tender ..... Rs. 10,000
(2) Approximate value of Dockyard Sub-Divn. ..... Rs. 10,000
(3) Approximate value of Colaba Sub-Divn. ..... Rs. 10,000
(4) Approximate value of Santa Cruz Sub-Divn. ..... Rs. 5,000
(5) Supply of materials for works and repairs at Deolali ..... Rs. 1,000

2. The amount of each tender is not guaranteed, it may be more or less and the contractor "shall be bound" to carry out in terms of his contract any additional work or the supply of the nature of his tender which he may be directed to do and he shall have no claim against Government should the value of work done be less than the amount entered in the tender.

3. Tender must be submitted in the prescribed form and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

4. Tenders will be opened in the presence of those who choose to attend and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Earnest money Rs. 100 must accompany the tender and it will be returned immediately to all unsuccessful tenderers.

6. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit with the Asstt. Comdg. Royal Engineer a sum amounting to 10 per cent. of the estimated amount of the tender within 10 days of receiving notification of the acceptance of his tender.

Offg. ASSTT. COMMANDING,
ROYAL ENGINEER,
Bombay.
23rd March 1916. 3571

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW FORAS ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Gulam Hussein Bundeally Hurjee the 2nd mortgagee at the premises at the risk of Fazal Kassum Panjoo under a power of sale conferred by the deed of 2nd mortgage, dated the 29th day of July, 1914, subject to the first mortgage, dated the 29th day of July, 1914, in favour of Anandji Ladha and Mithibai, wife of Anandji Ladha, for Rs. 30,000 and interest secured thereby.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the northern side of New Foras Road or near the Chinch Pokhly Bridge within the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 594 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North and South by the property of Huzramal Hurji, on or towards the East by the New Foras Road and on or towards the West by public passage and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 94, New No. 16584, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2 B C. /2517 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 236 and 237, Street Nos. 246/48.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd mortgagee at their office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th March, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 4-30 P. M.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (A BUNGALOW), NEAR THE KHOJA'S SANITARIUM AT BANDRA.

Under directions given to J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation), by the High Court and instructions given by him, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, 26th March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Bandra, the following property:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land with the messuages, tenements and outhouses thereon, situate at Byramji Jeejeebhoy Point Road, Bandra, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under No. 214, and admeasuring 2,730 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and plans of the property, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of rich and caried teakwood and blackwood household furniture etc., of Jagmohandas Vandravandas Esq.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 26th March 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 26th March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the bungalow, No. 63 Warden Road, (a little distant from the Battery, Mahaluxmi), very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made teakwood and blackwood furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, book cases, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, phonograph, fire resisting safes, hall lamps, gas chandeliers of 3 12 lights, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, towel horse, etc., etc.

The property of Jagmohandas Vandravandas, Esq.

The property of another gentleman:—

On 10-12 H.P. Darraque Motor 4 seated 2 cylinder with Bosch magnets, sola. Carburettor in running order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, in Apollo Street Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites fancy tea-poys, marble top tables, glassware, sweet-toned phonographs, corn grinding machine, etc.

An English estate:—
1 crocodile head.
1 sword.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vithal das Karamchand, insolvent, the estate of the said insolvent:—

Shop goods such as one lot copper scrap, copper and brass sheets scales weights, metha box, gadlas, takias, pictures in frames and also house kits such as copper, brass and German Silver pots, copper boiler, safe, etc.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General Bombay, and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons the following:—

Re the late Bai Yenoobai—
Gold vajartik, gold bangles, gold boogdies, gold neck ornaments, gold and silver kangans silver vanks, wearing apparels brass and copper pots, pictures wooden boxes, mattress and pillows, etc.

Re the late Mr. W. Smart—
1 silver medal (Defence of Lucknow).

Re the late Emil James—
Silver watch, chain, shirt studs and links.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 rubber handsome victoria.
1 vis-a-vis (little used).
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a Hindu gentleman—
One motor cycle in running order.

AUCTION SALE of Rich Show Cases, Glass Fitted Show Cupboards, Big Counters, Cupboards, Milner's Safe, Tables, Stands, etc.

Under instructions from the Directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1916, at 3 p.m. at their Godown in the British Hotel Lane, in Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

Big counters, glass fitted show cupboards, rich show cases, teakwood and

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & Co.—(Contd.)

blackwood cupboards, empty casks, jars one lot of empty tins, dealwood boxes, iron tank, Milner's safe, glass fairy lamps, lawn mowers, coffee grinders, stands etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE, on THURSDAY, the the 30th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "White House," Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, zoonda almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected, artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hatstands book cases, partition screen, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano phonograph, sewing machine, hall lamps, hall clock, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, rich plateware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Thomas Yamalie, Esq., and others,

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th March 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Mody Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 936, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature of Bombay on 21st December 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective days and at the respective times mentioned below.

LOT NO. 4
MODY STREET PROPERTY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

LOT NO. 5.
BUNGALOW AT BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,603) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Poona Cooty Moodeliar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office, at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1916.

"SCANDINAVIA"
COTTON BELTING
STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.
BOMBAY TRADING CO.
PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

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AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

IMPORTANT TO STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will sell by public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Sukhlal & Co., stationers, their entire stock-in-trade together with the furniture consisting of all sorts of stationery, such as account books, envelopes. Dennison tags, files, pin cushions, brief papers, deed covers, carbon papers, Waverley and other nibs, oil papers, note books, exercise books, clips, ink bottles etc. etc., also furniture such as sliding glass door cupboards, large stands, show cases etc. etc.

The above stationery etc., are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE, JEWELLERY, ETC., AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th and THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1916, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Terminus Parcel Office under sections 55 and 56 of Railway Company Act IX. of 1890 the unclaimed parcels and luggage, consisting of jewellery, machinery, bales of sarees, bales of dhoties, cricket set, boots and shoes, school books, woollen gloves, gramophone, records, pieces of crockery, packages of straw baskets and curios, vernacular maps of India, scented oils, marble slabs, tiger skin, bicycle, brass and copperware, trunks and boxes, old clothing, cotton samples, chairs, K. oils, large ceiling planks, harness, country drugs, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Narronji Anandji, Manmal Naranji, Ramji Naranji and Mahadev Anandji, the mortgagees and account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Dhani, widow of Nanji Ludha and Manilal Nanji, by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved under the indenture of mortgage, dated 10th day of December 1914 executed by the said mortgagors in favour of the said mortgagees, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khoja Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Khundoo Daji, on or towards the South by the house of Soonderia Seeva, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the East by the Khoja Street aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2451, New No. 9494, Old Survey No. 1284 and New Survey No. 4783 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7286 and Street Nos. 134 and 136.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the mortgagers herein at his office at Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO YARN MERCHANTS, MILL OWNERS AND EXPORTERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,102 BALES OF YARNS OF THE BEST QUALITY AND 277 BORAS OF BONDA WASTE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 691 of 1915.

Khimji Assur Veerjee, of Bombay Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) K. Vencatrao Sethupathy,
(2) Shreenivasrao Sethupathy,
(3) K. Ramchandra Vencatrao,
(4) K. Laxmicantha Vencatramapa, and
(5) Bharath Vencatramapa, all of Bellary, Hindu Inhabitants, merchants, doing business under the name and style of K. V. S. Ramchandra and Co., and Proprietors of the Medum Sheshana Cotton Factory at Bellary in Madras Presidency ..... Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of April, 1916, and on subsequent days until all the lots are sold off, daily at 11 a.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Medum Sheshana Cotton Factory at Bellary (Madras Presidency) by order and under instructions from Sheth Khimji Assur Veerjee, the plaintiff abovenamed who has also been appointed Receiver in the above suit by an Order made by the said High Court of Bombay, the following bales of yarns of the best quality and of different counts produced by the said Medum Sheshana Cotton Manufactory, also a large lot of Cotton Bonda Waste IN CONVENIENT LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

LIST OF YARN BALES AND BUNDLES AND BONDA WASTE.

348 bales of Count No. 20s, Best Quality, Black Tie.
120 bundles 4 bales of Count No. 20s, Best Quality, Black Tie in Bags.
616 bales of Count No. 20Ls Black Tie.
8 bales of Count No. 20½s Red Tie.
14 bales of Count No. 16½s Red Tie.
9 bales of Count No. 14½s Red Tie.
13 bales of Count No. 18s Red Tie.
58 bales of Count No. 16s Red Tie.
5 bales of Count No. 17s Red Tie.
15 bales of Count No. 20s "Gaj Daxni" Black Tie.
8 bales of Count No. 22s "Gaj Daxni" Black Tie.
4 bales of Count No. 21s "Gaj Daxni" Black Tie.
Each bale contains 30 bundles, each bundle weighs 10 lbs.
277 Boras of Bonda Waste, gross weight 35,016 lbs.

Intending purchasers desirous of inspecting the goods before the day of Auction Sale may apply to Mr. Haridas Morarjee the assistant in charge of the same at Bellary between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Further particulars and printed conditions of sale can be had on application to the said Mr. Haridas Morarji at Bellary or to the Receiver aforesaid at his office No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers, at their office at 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & Co.—(Contd.)

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST TO RECOVER THE RENTS IN FIVE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, LALWADY, UPTO 27TH AUGUST, 1922.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Narsi Virjee Mehta and in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of June 1913, sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 25th day of March 1916 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property described in Lot No. 1 and the right, title and interest to recover the monthly rents in five immoveable properties described in Lot No. 2

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Lalwady, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 738 8-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2514 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1009 (3A) and Street No. 2BB, and bounded on or towards the East and West by the property formerly leased to Raghunath Atmaram Samant by Messrs. Mahomed Hassam Saheb bin Shaik Ahmed Makba, Mahomed Syhed bin Shaik Ahmed Makba Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaik Ahmed Makba, Mahomed Akbar bin Shaik Ahmed Makba and Bai Fatma, bai, wife of Mahomedally Toogekar by an Indenture of Lease dated 6th November 1901, and bounded on the North by the private passage and on the South by Dinshaw Petit Mills.

LOT NO. 2.

All that right, title and interest of the Mortgagor, Nursi Virjee Mehta, in all those properties to recover the monthly rent realizing Rs. 30, 30, 31, 36-4-0 and 43-8-6, aggregating in all Rs. 170.12.6 in the immoveable properties bearing Street Nos. 1AA 2 2BB, 2AA and 3C situate at Lalwady, Parel Road.

Catalogues containing full particulars and conditions of sale, may be obtained from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-possession at their Office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

SKATING RINK

To-Night. To-Night.

SPORTS ON SKATES

FROM

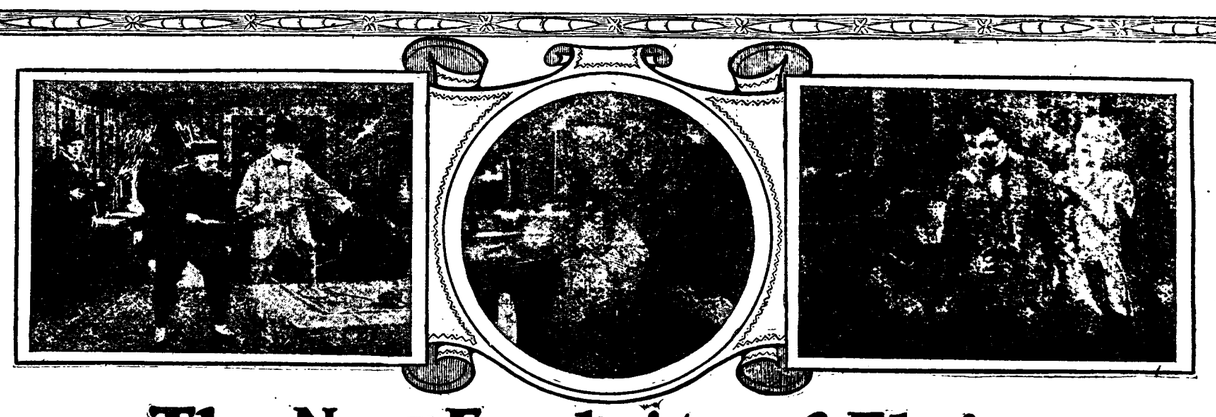
9-30 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

USE OF SKATES ONE RUPEE.

Rink Buffet will be kept open till Midnight.

AMUSEMENTS



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To-Night at 9-45 and To-Morrow at 6-30 and 9-45.

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TO-MORROW, SUNDAY at 4-30 "PROTEA III."

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This Week—Showing—This Week.

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See her hairbreadth Escape—Many deaths in one Life.

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The amusing tale of a widow who wishes to put herself on the matrimonial market before her grown-up daughter.

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in 4 Acts. Music by Verdi.
Thursday & Friday, March 30th & 31st,
"LA TRAVIATA"
in 4 Acts. Music by Verdi.
Saturday, April 1st, at 4-30 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE
"IL TROVATORE"
Reduced prices.
Saturday, April 1st, at 9-30 p.m.
"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"
in 3 Acts. Music by Donnizetti.
Sunday, April 2nd, at 9-30 p.m.
"LA TOSCA"
in 3 Acts. Music by Puccini.
Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
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From 8 to 11 p. m.
A RECHERCHE DINNER
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On Saturday, the 25th March 1916
AT 9 P.M. (S.T.)
DAMBHA SPHOTA
(Imposters exposed)
Sunday, 26th March 1916
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
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URDU PLAY
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(3rd Sunday in Lent, 26th Mar.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m. Ordination Service by the Lord Bishop of Bombay—Holy Communion (Choral)—Merbecke; Hymns, 238, 90, 554, 559; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: The Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticles—Chants; Hymns, 266, 279, 91; Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m. Morning Prayer 8-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6 30 p.m. Evensong Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English) Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent) Rev. C. W. Thorne M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. (Gujarati); Rev. L. Hari; English Services 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for Bible Society, Bombay. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.) Foras Road Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil) 7-30 a.m., Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill 8 a.m. Matins 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9 45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Serman; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church Hornby Road Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury. 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6 30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.)—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi); 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort: Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List: Psalms, 61, tune 121; Paraphrase 42, tune 75; Hymns, 219, 153, 365 (1st tune). Offertory for Additional Clergy Society.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplains: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Church Parade, the Scots Company, B.V.R. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray. Offertory for Scottish Women's Hospital.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Pracher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 4-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff, 6-30 Evensong Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard: 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6.30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6.30 p.m., 5.15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

K. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte 7 and 8.30 a.m. Masses; 5.30 p.m. Evensong Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Masses 6 a.m. 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vciar Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m. 7.30 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health.)—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9.30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier. Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6.30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi.—7 and 8.30 a.m. Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao Dadar Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5.30 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7.30 a.m.

M. E. CHURCH, POONA.

M. E. Church, Poona.—The Rev. A. H. Parker of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Director of Religious Education for India, will speak at the M. E. Church, East Street, Poona, to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, in the March 24th 1916 was 30.068 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Mar. 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.803 Ins.
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.9 "
Dew Point	70.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.676 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9 "
Minimum	75.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind do.	miles. 172

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The case in which Mr. P. C. Ghose, late cashier of the Vacuum Oil Company, is being prosecuted for criminal breach of trust in respect of certain boating charges on three separate counts, was again called for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

After the examination of the boating contractor, Mr. Hari Pada Chuckerburti, Mr. Caldwell, late manager of the Company, was called. Mr. Caldwell after identifying his signature on certain cheques issued in favour of the accused in payment of boating and other charges, said the passes indicate the quantity of goods taken possession of and from these passes the accused would know what charges to make. Witness resigned the service of the Company on the 4th November.

Were you suspected?—Yes.

What were you suspected of?—It is a long story. I was suspected of lot of underhand work because I dismissed one of the European assistants.

Continuing witness said that after he resigned, there was some correspondence between his solicitors and the firm's attorneys. Witness persisted all along that the rate was Rs. 2-8. He settled the rate with Raghumani Sardar when he first started work with the firm some years ago and when other boat contractors had died. Witness said that the accused's statement that as a matter of fact the boating contractor was paid at the rate of 10 annas per five barrels and billed at the rate of Rs. 2-8 and that the difference between the two rates used to go into Mr. Caldwell's pocket, was not correct. After cheques were made out and signed the money used to go to the accused for disbursements. The rate was known all over the office. A rate of 10 annas per five barrels was not possible.

The case stands adjourned till to-day.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Ferieadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1893 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as: (a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Steans' Wine of God Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. A 13

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 24.

The weather has continued dry generally except for some rain at Jessore, Silchar and Victoria Point. The disturbance from the west is still affecting Baluchistan. The temperature is above normal in most of northwest India.

Forecast:—A few falls along north-west frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess during the day; it is above normal at night also at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen; it is in fairly large excess both during the day and at night in upper Sind, in moderate excess during the day in Rajputana and in slight excess at night in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now in excess both during the day and at night in Gujarat and Kathiawar and during the day in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in slight excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan. Temperature is in excess to the west of a line joining Surat and Delhi with the exception of the extreme north and the coast stations.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a m on FRIDAY, the 24th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Hmnd dity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—				0.05		
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do (23rd Mar.)	82.0	67.5	89	..	5.29	—5.01
Jask	84.9	71.5	72	..	3.11	—0.83
Muskat	83.5	73.9	63	..	5.49	—1.97
Do. (23rd Mar.)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.0	68.7	40	..	0.43	—1.07
Rawalpindi	83.4	50.6	60	..	6.76	—0.95
Lahore	92.0	62.7	53	..	0.88	—3.48
Hissar	96.6	62.6	35	..	0.39	...
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	93.0	67.8	30	..	1.56	—1.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.4	66.7	25	..	0.64	—1.92
Mainpuri	96.8	61.1	41	..	1.00	—1.11
Jhansi	97.8	66.7	20	..	0.55	—1.18
Cawnpore	95.0	63.5	34	..	0.41	—1.57
Allahabad	95.6	60.8	30	..	1.01	—1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.8	75.4	44	..	0.05	—1.04
Karachi	82.6	73.0	80	..	0.20	—1.23
Ajmer	96.4	66.2	35	..	0.05	—1.29
Jaipore	98.8	64.0	19	..	0.24	—1.20
Kotah	99.6	70.6	27	..	0.08	—0.98
Mount Abu	85.7	70.9	29	..	0	—1.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.0	69.5	54	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	84.3	74.5	88	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	89.4	67.8	52	..	..	—0.46
Rajkot	102.3	67.8	52	..	0	—0.49
Bhavnagar Para	102.4	72.4	52	..	0.01	—0.55
Surat	105.2	71.6	44	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	106.6	73.6	34	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	106.7	75.3	40	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	97.7	?	48	..	0.08	—0.71
Indore	98.8	62.6	17	..	1.14	0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.9	59.9	32	..	1.07	—1.46
Saugor	95.6	70.8	15	..	1.25	—0.96
Hoshangabad	98.7	65.6	19	..	1.47	—0.23
Khandwa	103.0	91.7	22	..	0.32	—0.21
Akola	103.1	66.4	13	..	1.95	0.03
Amroati	101.8	74.3	11	..	1.02	—0.95
Nagpur	98.7	68.3	28	..	1.28	—1.16
Chanda	102.5	67.0	36	..	0.34	—1.73
Raipur	97.9	65.1	25	..	1.25	—0.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.9	76.2	88	..	0.09	—0.50
Ratnagiri	87.7	75.1	79	..	0.81	0.10
Mormugao	90.0	77.9	78	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	87.7	75.3	86	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.9	63.1	22	..	0.16	—0.71
Ahmednagar	100.4	64.7	17	..	0.40	2.03
Poona	101.4	64.5	47	..	0.33	—0.81
Sholapur	103.8	71.8	32	..	1.37	—0.40
Bijapur	101.8	74.1	53	..	0.43	—1.02
Belgaum	95.7	64.8	46	..	1.70	—0.42
Ahmedabad	100.0	71.1	18	..	1.32	0.53
Nizamabad (Indore)	103.4	73.7	45	..	0.93	—0.86
Hyderabad	98.4	71.2	69	..	0.79	—1.32
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.8	77.7	73	..	8.17	4.76
Calicut	89.8	77.1	79	..	13.29	6.44
Cochin	92.9	80.5	75	..	9.94	—0.96
Colombo	90.1	74.9	93	..	31.42	4.49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.0	72.0	80	..	20.73	13.87
Bellary	103.1	73.9	57	..	7.28	4.83
Cuddapah	102.9	75.7	48	..	9.44	4.60
Madras	89.4	80.1	76	..	21.24	0.91
Bangalore	94.2	65.6	63	..	3.60	—0.55
Coimbatore	99.1	71.0	80	..	6.76	1.09
Trichinopoly	99.4	74.3	71	..	12.87	3.69
Negapatam	88.9	73.8	77	..	24.23	—5.24

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.		ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	24	m 1	41	27 3	24	m 7	46	15 1
		7	39a	27 6		8	11a	19 5
Sat.	25	m 2	20	26 5	25	m 8	30	15 10
		8	31a	26 8		9	5a	20 6
Sun.	26	m 3	7	25 4	26	m 9	24	16 8
		4	22	24 5		10	35a	21 3
Mon.	27	m 6	14a	25 7	27	m 10	44	17
Tues.	28	m 5	57	23 11	28	m 0	57	21 0
		7	47a	26 0		0	26a	18 2
Wed.	29	m 7	44	24 5	29	m 2	13	19 10
		8	46a	26 9		1	54a	18 0
Thur.	30	m 8	57	25 7	30½	m 3	38	18 7
		9	34a	27 4		2	58a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 24 (Friday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m.
" 25 (Saturday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m.
" 26 (Sunday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 51m.
" 27 (Monday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 51m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 52m.
" 29 (Wednesday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 52m.
" 30 (Thursday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 52m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter 1916 March 26d. 9h 52m 4 p.m.
New Moon 1916 April 2d 9h 51m 2 p.m.
First Quarter 1916 April 10d 8h 5m 7 p.m.
Full Moon 1916 April 18d 10h 37m 5 p.m.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.

A Perfect Food for Baby

—Mellin's Food is perfect because it contains all that is essential for healthy development. Perfect because it can be given to the most tender infant with assurance of complete nourishment.

Mellin's Food

Starch free — Untouched by hand

A Sample of Mellin's Food, together with a useful Handbook for Mothers, "The Care of Infants in India," will be sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by

MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON E.

I.C.O. COTTON SEED THE PRIDE OF THE PANT

"We use it exclusively for frying, baking, shortening, cooking and salads in place of butter, fat or olive oil. The Sahib likes it the Mem-sahib is mad over it and the children enjoy it. To tell the simple truth, it's the pride of the pantry."

AND NO WONDER. It is such an elegant vegetable oil, manufactured on the most sanitary and hygienic principles, dainty, delicious and digestible.

Sold by all leading Stores and dealers in three sizes: 1 lb., 6 per tin; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 per tin; 35 lbs. Rs. 8-8 per tin,

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ltd.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Phone (2136.)

Can be had from

BOMBAY: D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Market; Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, "Times" Buildings; Phillips & Co., Shroff Bros., Italian Stores, G. Bossi, Fort; Leopold & Co., Colaba Causeway; Allied Stores, Chaupaty; and from all leading dealers and Iranis throughout the City.

POONA: Mather & Co.; Bombay Swadeshi Stores.

AHMEDNAGAR: Cursetji & Sons

LONAVLA: Railway Co-operative Society Ltd.

BANGALORE: Indian Co-operative Stores Ltd., 159, Kilari Road.

MADRAS: Samuel & Co., 2nd Line Beach.

DRINK THEBEST DRINK

HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

AGD, PURE, MILD AND GOOD.

INSIST UPON HAVING THE SAME.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTE.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

The Best Pur Linseed Double Boiled Oil in the Market is Bart.

THE MANELESS LION BRAND.

G.O.M.&.M.F.G.Co.Ld. MANELESSLION TRADE MARK AHMEDABAD

Sold in Five Gallon Drums.

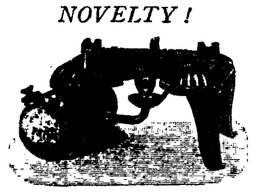
To be had from all Dealers in Paints Colours and Varnishes.

Manufactured by the—
Great Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld. of Ahmedabad
Wanted Agents in Chief Centres of Trade over India.
For further particulars, please apply to:—

Messrs. BALABHAIJAMNADAS & Co
—The Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. L
KALUPUR, ASARWA, AHMEDABAD

"COOKING STOVES"
Ordinary Kerosene Oil without wick
Blue atmospheric gas flame, which
gives three times the heat of an ordinary, and will cook or boil quicker
than the best Coal Fire.

NOVELTY!



"Roarer" Pattern. No. 555. "Silent" Pattern. No. 999.

Rs. 13. Rs. 15.

Tank made of finely polished Brass. Cast-Iron Top and Legs.

HIGH-CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT
Abdool Rehman Street, near Market, BOMBAY.

VITHALDAS CHATURBHUJ & CO
DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD, RUBY AND SAPPHIRE MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

A very old firm which has dealings throughout India and Europe for upwards of 30 years. Indian and European merchants abroad, wishing a connection for wholesale business, will please apply at

No. 45, Mumbadevi, Javeri Bazar, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address "OPAL," BOMBAY
Telephone No. 1019.

Branch in Rangoon under the name and style of JIVANLAL LALUBHAI & Co., No 61, B, Mogal Street, Post Box 331, Telegraphic Address 'OPAL', Rangoon.

19-40 MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
THE FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.
Renovate Dresses & Suits
Special French Process
THE FRENCH CLEANING

A. F. MARTIN & Co.
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Cirgaum Road, No. 2, Bombay.
WE SELL
VIOLINS, MANDOLINES, STRINGS, AND ALL MUSICAL ACCESSORIES.
Wedding Requisites, Embroidery and all sorts of Slippers.
CATHOLIC REQUISITES.
V. P. P. orders Accepted.

G.SA[illegible]N & Co
TILE & MARBLE
MERCHANT SCULPTURE
ORNAMENTAL SUPPLIER
POST No 4 BOMBAY

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant. C 13

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	120
" "	Imports	38,000

Which were dropped in transmission.

Liverpool, March 23rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
"	Sales of East Indian ..	150
"	Imports	11,000
d. American ..	.. .. ..	7.78+1
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	11.13 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	..	May ..11.91—14
	..	July ..12.05
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	May ..11.76—15
	..	July ..11.91—15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

Total Imports 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	7.60	
March-April	7.60	
April-May	7.58	
May-June	7.58	
June-July	7.56	
July-Aug.	7.54	
Aug.-Sept.	7.47	
Sept.-Oct.	7.37	—2
Oct.-Nov.	7.33	
Nov.-Dec.	7.29	
Dec.-Jan.	7.27	
Jan.-Feb.	7.25	
Feb.-Mar.	7.25	
Mar.-April	7.25	

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

Months.	To day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
March	7.60	2
March-April	7.60	2
April-May	7.58	2
May-June	7.58	2
June-July	7.55	3
July-Aug.	7.53	3
Aug.-Sept.	7.45	4
Sept.-Oct.	7.34	5
Oct.-Nov.	7.30	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.26	5
Dec.-Jan.	7.23	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.21	6
Feb.-March	7.21	6
March-April	7.21	6

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price
March	11.01—7
May	11.15—7
July	11.28—7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

M.G. Bengal,	"Good" ..	5.65
" "	"Fully Good" ..	5.80
" "	"Fine" ..	5.95
M.G. No. 1 Ocmra,	"Good" ..	6.10
" " "	"Fine" ..	6.40
M.G. Broach,	"Good" ..	7.40
" "	"Fully Good" ..	7.55
" "	"Fine" ..	7.70
" Scinde,	"Good" ..	5.60
" "	"Fully Good" ..	5.75
" "	"Fine" ..	5.90

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Mar. 22nd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
" " to Continent ..	14,000
Futures at New York May. ..	11.96—1
Futures at New York July ..	12.13+3
Spot Cotton at New York unchanged	12.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged	12.00
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.83+2
Futures at New Orleans July ..	11.99+1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bill. ..	4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars ..	58½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Mar. 22nd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs. 15,000 were allotted to Calcutta, 29,000 " " to Bombay } at 1-4 3/32. Rs. 44,000

Tenders on Calcutta, " Bombay } at 1-4 3/32.

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay } 8% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers Immediate:—

Rs. 14,05,000 were allotted to Calcutta, 15,49,000 " " to Bombay, 9,35,000 " " to Madras } Rs. 39,39,000

Tenders on Calcutta, " Bombay } at 1-4 1/8

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay } 8% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs. 8,03,000 were allotted to Calcutta, 2,14,000 " " to Madras } Rs. 10,17,000

Tenders on Calcutta, " Madras } at 1-4 3/32

Min Rate Received: Calcutta, Madras } 8% about that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,64,25,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Mar. 23rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	56,000,000	Inc.	900,000
Public Deposits.	56,200,000	Inc.	3,800,000
Other do.	} Dropped in transmission.		
Govt. Securities.			
Other do ..			
Notes and Gold.	41,500,000	Inc.	800,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 28% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot..		27⅞+⅜
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st	5⅛	Unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	5⅛	
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months ..	5¼	
" " " " 6 " ..	5¾	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
" 7 day market loans	4½	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about		£928,000
Consols 2½ %	57⅛	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	£2	
IndianSt ck 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾	
Government Securities 3%	69¼	
Exchange on London at Paris		
Francs..		..28.36+.5

London, Mar. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot		28⅛+⅜
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to India and China Buying.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛	Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅛	
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months	5¼	
" " " " 6 "	5¾	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
" 7 day market loans	4½	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about		£375,000

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 22nd.

3½%	1925/28..	£ 87¼ Unchgd
4½%	1925/45..	£ 96 13/16+1/16

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Mar. 22nd.

TRANSFERS.

On Bombay Rs. 8,00,000, On Madras Rs. 13,00,000 } @ 1/4 5/32

TRANSFERS DEFERRED.

On Calcutta Rs. 6,00,000, On Madras Rs. 4,25,000 } @ 1/4 1/8

London, March 23rd.

On Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.

BILLS

On Calcutta Rs. 70, 000 @ 1/4 1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 22nd.

WHEAT.

No quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. not offered.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN,

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Sellers 65/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—May Nominal 54—1

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April London Sellers 7/6—6d.
Toria Rapeseed March-April 69/6—9d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April, weak 74/6
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April. Sellers 46—9d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal unchanged £14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper. unchgd.		£130
Standard Copper G. M. B.		£118½+6¼
Copper Braziers	£146	Unchanged.
Yellow Metal	16	
Hard Spelter Nominal	67½	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£28-10-0	
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie.	£6-7-6	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. March-April Paid. 3/1⅞
Plantation First Latex Crepe March 3/6¼

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Mar.-April. 18/9
Aug.-Oct. 17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April. 18/10½
Aug.-Oct. 17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April. 20/6
Aug.-Oct. 19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F, Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April. 20/7.
Aug.-Oct. 19/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 24.

The market to-day opened easy with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 274 and again on heavy selling gave way Re. 2/3. Later there was some buying on the part of the bazaar and prices regained Re. 1.

Little business was reported in the market. Ready cotton was in moderate demand:—

G. Broach	275½
F. G. Bengal	209
F. K/Akola	25½

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G. Good	Delivery
M. G. Broach	273	..	274½ Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	...	221	.. Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	222	210	.. Mar. 1916

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and strengthen yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good does good. D 14

M. G. Sind Punjab ..	216	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	244	230	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	269/0	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	269/0	..	..
M. G. Akola Khsm. ..	251/2	..	..
Do. ..	255½	..	.. May 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	.. ..
M. G. Broach	277	..	.. Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	283 A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	290 "
H. G. Miraj ..	..	..	312/3 "
H. G. Compta ..	..	..	305 "
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	307/8 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, March 24th, 1916.—3-30 p m

Growths	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	.. ..	219	..	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	232 / 222	221 / 210	..	Ready / March
Sclade-Punjab (M.G.)	.. / ..	226 / 215	..	May / Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. / ..	213 / 244	230	March / Ready & Mar
Jalna (M.G.)	.. / ..	.. / ..	238	May / Ready
Barsee (M. G	.. / ..	.. / ..	263	.. / Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple,	.. / ..	250 / ..	243	.. / Ready
Akola-Khsm	.. / ..	252 / 255	244	.. / Ready
Marachi (M. G.)	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	May / Ready
Comrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	.. / ..	254 / 256	247	.. / March Ready & Mar.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	.. / ..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. / ..	253 / ..	250	.. / Ready & Mar.
Nagpore	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	.. / ..
Rampi (M.G.)	.. / ..	265 / 257	..	.. / Ready & Mar.
Wardha Eighst. (M.G.)	.. / ..	261 / 256	..	.. / Ready & Mar.
Broach (M. G.)	.. / ..	276 / 273	..	.. / Ready & Mar.
	.. / ..	278 / 275	273½	.. / April
Surat (M. G.)	.. / ..	231 / ..	..	.. / May
Mathia (M.G.)	.. / ..	239 / ..	..	.. / Ready
	.. / ..	244 / 232	..	.. / Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	286 April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	306 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	290 April/May
" (H.G.)	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	280 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	304 April/May
Miraj M. G.	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	306 April/May

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 23rd March 1916:—

Cotton	15,963 Bales.
Wheat	19,582 cwts.
Linseed	17,064 "
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	3,300 "
Ginjellyseed	12,595 "
Groundnuts	5,294 "
Castorseed	9,977 "
Rice	148,646 "
Myrabollams	5,088 "
Cottonseed	6,973 "
Mowraseed	450 "
Gram	3 969 "
Joowar	12,014 "
Barley	471 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar 24th—4 p. m.

Wheat.	Ready. White.	Delhi	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
70-30	.. ..	..	45 0 0	0 7 0
Wheat, Whites Cawnpore				
70-30	.. ..	..	44 8 0	6 6 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla			44 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.			....	....
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. ..	..	3 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. ..	..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..			7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..			7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..			45 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..			44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..			43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ..			40 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White		..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts ..		..	41 8 0	....
Mowraseed ..		..	4 2 0	4 6 0

	Rs. a. p.
Forward.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 0 3
Linseed May	7 13 3

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 4 1-16d.	May.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 7-16d
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. May.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s Do.	195
60 d-s Hongkong	147½
Do. Shanghai	204½
Do. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-2-0
Australian Do.	25-14-0
Bombay Do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	72-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 24.

The cotton mill share market kept very firm to-day and a sharp rise was recorded specially in Madhavji Mill shares.

Tata Iron and Steel shares also stood steady.

In mill shares for April delivery Davids closed at Rs. 500.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 470, Centrals to Rs. 2,145, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,650, Kohinoors to Rs. 670 and Ahmedabad advanced to Rs. 870.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,390 and closed at Rs. 1,415.

Currimbhai stood at Rs. 260, Crescent at Rs. 117½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 282½ and Finlays at Rs. 255.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 230 in the morning, but owing to sharp inquiry they moved up and closed at Rs. 245.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 242.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 1,190.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 575. Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 110.

Alcock and Ashdowns improved to Rs. 580.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 870.

Bombay Telephones declined to Rs. 157.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 81.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 99½ (long-dated).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.

Lhasa	King	Karachi

March 24.

Celtic King	Hughes	Alexandria

DEPARTURES.

March 24.

Kirin Maru	Sasaki	Kobe
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following vessels entred the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Clan Maclachlan	for	Hull
"	Celtic King	for	Hull
"	Falernian	for	New York
"	Mongolia (to arrive)	for	London
"	Ujina (to arrive)	for	Calcutta

The following vessel received port clearance on Friday.

Steamer	Tottenham	for	Marseilles

S. S. Chosen Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Chosen Maru left Kobe for Bombay on the 23rd instant, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd instant.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The steamer City of Marseilles which sailed from Liverpool on the 11th instant, arrived at Port Said on the 24th idem.

S. S. Celtic King:—The steamer Celtic King, 2,576 tons, Captain R. Hughes, arrived in Bombay on Thursday from Alexandria and called at intermediate ports, in ballust.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Karachi, left the Bombay harbour for that port on Friday evening, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Tottenham:—The steamer Tottenham, 1,998 tons, Captain R. Oliver, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

Thursday, 24th March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Elder Branch	Richardson	T. Morrison & Co
B. Rangoon Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
C. & E. Celtic King	Hughes	T. Morrison
D. & E. Tottenham	Oliver	T. M. & Co
H. Lawoo	Webb	H. S. & Co
M. Bahrein	Bonetti	T. M. & Co
N. Bilswood	Pr sant	W. & A. G.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Polglass Castle	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Clan Maclahlan		J. Finlay
6 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
10 Chakrata	Hewitt	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur	Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Colaba	Nielson	M. M. & Co
6 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Malay Maru	Marumoto	O. S. Kaisha

M. D. D.

Falernian	Singleton	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chupra		M. M. & Co
Glenfruin	Mackness	
Karoonga	Pattison	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 125 bales wool, E. Ebram and Brothers; 1 bale wool, D. Koondanmal; 176 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 300 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 70 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 24 cwts. cocum, M. Jafferbhoy; 32 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 22 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 50 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 6 bales cotton waste, K. Jeram and Co.; 10 cases wool, K. Visram and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 10 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia (s) 17 bales cotton yarn, Exeter Bank; 13 cases cotton yarn, Eastern Bank.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 165 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 595 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri; 200 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri; 153 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 32 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 2 cases curtains and covers, King King and Co.; 13 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 400 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchidana; 35 hogsheads Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 38 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 2 bales sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 80 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 29 bales goat and sheep skins, A. Abdoola and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Colaba (s) 200 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee and Co.; 60 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 26 cwts. cuttle fish, S. M. Afimiwalla; 4 cwts. bees wax, S. M. Afimiwalla; 127 cwts. dry ginger, S. M. Afimiwalla; 20 cwts. carraway seed, S. M. Afimiwalla; 16 cwts. nux vomica, S. M. Afimiwalla; 33 cwts. turmuric, S. M. Afimiwalla; 250 cwts. kismiss, A. Abdoola and Co.; 245 cwts. dry chillies, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 245 cwts. dry chillies, N. Khesavlal; 6 cwts. fishmaws, C. Meghjee; 63 cwts. cassein, J. C. Mehta; 465 cwts. raisin, C. Kanji and Co.; 37 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co.; 186 cwts. castor seed, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 245 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Elderbrapch (s) 6 cases Indian chutney, S. R. Bomanjee.

Celtic King (s) 1,841 cwts. cut copra, D. Haridas and Co.; 2,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Fabrinian (s) 216 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

Fabrinian (s) 1,800 cwts. turmuric, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,700 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,075 cwts. turmuric, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 747 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 2,187 cwts. nux vomica, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Namur (s) 1 cwt. ivory cut points, H. Rowji.

Rangoon Maru (s) 165 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Namur (s) 10 cases indigo, M. Saidahamed and Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 480 bales cotton, W. H. Brady and Co.; 66 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 299 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,121 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 150 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR KOBE.

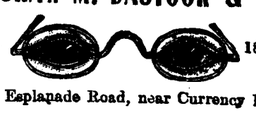
Rangoon Maru (s) 20 tons round steel bars, M. B. Kaisha; 750 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 357 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 300 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 24.

S. S. Chakrata from Akyab, Agents M. M. and Co.—115,872 bags rice.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.



EST. 1890

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank.

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Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.

Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at short est notice.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

LU-LU" EYE DROPS,

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and week eyes Price Re. 1.

An illustrated essay on the Eye containing full information sent post free on request

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BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

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KATOL
AND NO MOSQUITOES WILL WORRY YOU
KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs.
Anna 5 per Tin
KATOL STICKS
KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies.
Anna 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.
Can be had of all Chemists.
Sol Importer:—
T. HARA, P. O. Box 374, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Dog Show, entries close.
Bombay Light Horse Sports, Santa Cruz.
Mr. C. P. da Cunha's lecture on "Joan d'Arc" at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, 7 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9.45 p.m. Horace Goldin and Company.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

March 25.

280 Parades.—Parades will be held at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. daily for all members who are not yet efficient and extra efficient in drill.

281 Stretcher.—The Stretcher bearers will parade at Headquarters for classes. Stretcher drill on Monday 27th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUHTEER RIFLES.

Regiment Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March, 25.

71. Inspection.—The Battalion (Adults and Cadets) will parade on Maidan opposite Headquarters at 4-30 p.m., to-day Saturday March 25th. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

Every member including Reservists must attend unless granted leave of absence in writing or on furnishing a medical certificate.

62. Rifle Meeting.—Competitions for 2nd Class Shots will be held on Ghat Kopar rifle range on Sunday March 26th. Train 6-15 a.m., Victoria Terminus.

72. Prize Distribution will probably take place on Friday April 14th.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major N. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

March, 23.

No. 99. Duties:—Orderly Officer for ensuing week Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
Next for duty Lieutenant A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherran.

No. 100. Parades:—Saturday 25th 7 a.m. 10in B. L. Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery. The parade at 6-30 p.m., on Saturday the 25th instant is cancelled.

Practice will be carried out by Nos. 1 and 2 Companies from the 10in. Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday the 26th instant.

Time of parade:—8.30 a.m.

Dress:—Helmets, shorts, and putties; Khaki shirts and regimental belts. Gun floor shoes to be brought on parade.

Electrical Engineer Company.

No. 105. Parades:—The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Monday the 27th instant at 6.15 p.m., for defence light manning.

No. 106. Leave:—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave as stated:—

Lieutenant W. Dunkerley, E. E. Company, B. V. A. from 23rd March, 1916 to 27th March, 1916.

No. 107. Competitions:—No. 1 of Sub-Section will submit to the Adjutant, list of teams competing for the Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield, as early as possible.

No. 108. Musketry:—Musketry will be carried out at Colaba on Tuesday and Wednesday next at 7 a.m All members and Reservists who have not fired their Annual Musketry must attend to make themselves efficient for the year.

(Sd.) P. M. RETALLACK, Capt., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.15.

March—"Your King and Country Want You" ..... Rubens.
Potpourri—"Tipperary" ..... Baynes.
Valse—"To-night's Night" ..... Rubbens.
Selection—"Patriotic Memories" ...Quentin.
Song—"There's Long a Long Trail" ..... Elliott.
Melodies from—"The Passing Show of 1914.' ..... Finck
Irish Patrol—"The Bhoy's of Tipperary" .....Amers.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Sergeants of the Guard .....W. Rimmer
Overture—L'Italiana in Algieri .....Rossini
Valse—The Fairest in the Land .....C. Ancliffe
Selection—Genevieve De Brabant .....Offenbach
Alaskan Song—Cocheco .....E. Reeves
Selection—Harry Lauder's Songs .....O. Hume
Two-Step—Waiting for the Robert E. Lee .....H. Pether.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The second annual gathering of the school will be held to-day, at the Hall of Hera Bag, C. P. Tank, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. & O. steamer Mongolia, with the Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight, on Sunday, the 26th instant.

THE STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

Under the auspices of the above Circle, Mr. M. N. Talpade will deliver a lecture on "Present Outlook" to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Bombay New English School, when Mr. S. K. Bramhandkar will preside.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO

Under the auspices of the above Institute and in its Hall, at Girgaum Road, Mr. C. P. Da'Cunha, Solicitor, will deliver a public lecture on "Joan d'Arc", this evening at 7 p.m. Mr L. J. D'Souza will preside. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakawadi, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Swami Bhumanandjee will deliver the 4th lecture on "The Philosophy of the Githa."

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The number of patients treated in the Hospital during January, was 173, 95 remaining over from the previous month and 78 newly admitted. Of these 100 were treated freely. Sixty-six were discharged cured, 11 left relieved or of their own accord, five died and 91 remained at the end of the month. The total income was Rs. 10,132-8-0 and the actual working expenses Rs. 8,378-0-1.

ST. EKNATH'S ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. Laxuman Ramchandra Pangarkai will deliver a public lecture on the life of St. Eknath this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the above Association, Girgaum Back Road when Mr. Giri Rao Anna Jagirdar will preside.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the above Brotherhood Prof. H. G. D. Turnbull, of the Deccan College will give a public lecture being the last of the series arranged during this sessions this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Bowen Memorial Hall, Girgaum on "Some Aspects of British Naval History". The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, will preside.

HINDU UNION CLUB.

The seventh and the last lecture of the 30th Hemant Vyakhyan Mala of the Hindu Union Club, will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Gujarati Municipal Girls' School Hall, (Old Government Book Depot Building, Girgaum Back Road), when Mr. P. K. Pendse, will deliver a lecture on "The Different Aspirations of Literature." Mr. P. V. Kane will preside. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Hony President of the Club, will make a winding speech of this series.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were 21 attacks and 12 deaths from plague on Thursday. Parel reported five attacks and a death, Worli three attacks and three deaths, Bhuleshwar two attacks and a death, Maratha Hospital two deaths, Middle and Lower Colaba and Mazagon, two attacks each Market, Khetwadi, Girgaum and Mahim an attack and a death each. Khumbharwada a death and Chukla, Fanaswadi and Byculla an attack each. There were 28 attacks and 11 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 128 against 61 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 129 in 1914. Of the 2,314 rats caught 70 were found infected

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.

Dr. W Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of Kondia Luximan, a labourer, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was going along Thakoredwar Road with a half sack of grain on his head about 6 p.m. on Thursday, when a victoria driven by one Dada Saidu came from the opposite direction and a pole shaft struck the deceased on the chest. He fell and was rendered unconscious and died on the spot. Dada Saidu said he was going at a moderate pace on the proper side of the road. He called out to the deceased to be aside. The horse's head struck the deceased and he fell.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding on Monday by the P. & O. Mail steamer Mongolia to London.—

Mrs Arnall, Mr J H Askham, Mrs Bennee and 2 infants, Dr. A J Bennee, Mr. Calvert, Mrs Chinnery, child & infant, Mr T W Clark, Mr and Mrs Clark, Mrs Clarke and 2 infants Mr T C Duncan, Mr S Elias, Mrs Geoghegan, Mr R Greenall, Mr Harran, Mrs Holt, 3 children and 2 infants, Mrs Jones and child, Mrs Jones, 3 children and infant, Mrs C Lester, Mr Longridge, Mr J Mckie, Mrs McFarlane, and child, Prof. and Mrs O. V. Muller, Rev and Mrs. W C Roberts, Mr. Sidney Stafford, Mrs Stowell, infant and nurse, Miss Vaughan, Miss C S Vines, Mr and Mrs A A Whelan, 2 children and infant, Mrs White and 2 children, Mrs S Wilberforce, Mr and Mrs L Worgan, Mr E A Parker, Mr C M A Bruce, Mr Cameron, Mr. Leishman, Mr R. Trevor Peacop, Mr P M Baker, Rev B J Failles, Mrs Dupree Mrs Yates 2 infants and Nurse, Mrs A. Allum, Mr A G Scott, Mr J Ford, Mr Fraser, Mr. and Mrs J B McEwan.

"PARSI" DEFAMATION CASE.

A SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on in which Mr. Fredoon K. Dadachanji, a solicitor, charged Mr. Meherjibhoy P. Madon, editor, printer and publisher of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi," with defamation. Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. F. DeSouza appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D. M. Madon was for the defence.

On the case being called on, it was stated that the parties had come to no settlement. Eventually the parties met in the Magistrate's chamber. A settlement was arrived at and the parties returned to Court.

The Magistrate then made the following note:—The case is compounded on the following terms. The accused says: "I have no feelings of hatred or ill-will against the complainant. Whatever was published in the articles complained against was done in pursuance of what I considered to be my duty. However if in these articles any statements are made which are not correct or which may be considered defamatory of the complainant I regret them very much. Any imputations in the articles which may have been regarded to be of a personal character against the complainant are hereby withdrawn and regretted. I accept as correct the complainant's assurance that he has never advocated polygamy or the abolition of female education among Parsis." At the request of the accused the complainant foregoes any civil remedy that he may have against the accused or the proprietors of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi" in respect of the articles complained against. The accused says that he will publish the composition in his paper.

The Karachi Municipality had fixed Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 1,800 as the salary for the new Municipal Commissioner, but on being recommended by the Government to reconsider their decision, has decided to raise the salary to Rs. 1,800 rising to Rs. 2,000.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BANDRA DACOITY WITH MURDER CASE,

APPEAL DISMISSED AND SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

MAHMAD RAJAK SARWARALLI AND FOUR OTHERS
v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. K W. Wassoodew, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana.

The accused who are Pathans were charged with having committed dacoity in the early hours of the morning of the 8th November last at Bandra, and as one of them namely Acrofkan committed the murder of Police Constable Babu Bhawan while resisting his arrest and in carrying away the property obtained by the dacoity; and every one of the accused was charged with having conjointly committed dacoity with murder under section 396 I. P. C. The jury unanimously brought a verdict of guilty against all the accused. The Sessions Judge sentenced, accused No. 2, who committed the murder to death, the accused No. 3, who was the ring-leader of the dacoity to transportation for life, and the remaining 3 accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The case for the prosecution was that the 5 accused who were living in Bombay planned a dacoity at the house of one Pannalal Sahebchand Marwari in Bandra. For this purpose they all left Bombay in the evening of 7th November and went to Santa Cruz From there they came walking to Bandra a little after midnight in front of the complainant's shop. There they found people in the neighbourhood awake on account of Divali New Year's Day. So they hid themselves near the shop. A little after 3 a.m. they opened the back door of the complainant's shop and entered it. They found the complainant sleeping on the gadi and his three boy relatives and assistants sleeping in the same room. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 opened their knives and held them over the body of the Marwadi who was asleep. The Marwadi woke up and the accused demanded his keys and told him to open the box. The box was then ransacked and its contents were taken away by the offenders. They also removed ornaments from the body of the Marwadi. In the meantime one of the boys in the shop managed to get out into the road, where with the help of his neighbours, he raised an alarm. The offenders then began to run away. Three of them had gone ahead and the remaining two accused Nos. 1 and 4 tried to run away in the direction of Santa Cruz The last two were accosted by some patrolling policemen and the first accused was secured; accused No. 4 managed to escape. Some policemen were sent after accused Nos. 2 and 3. Accused No. 2 was held by Babu Bhavan but he stabbed the police constable on several parts of his body and began to run away, but was arrested with the assistance of some policemen. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 were arrested in Bombay, and the fifth accused was arrested at Lonavla.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of dacoity with murder. Accused Nos. 1, 4 and 5 admitted the fact of their having committed the dacoity in question before the committing Magistrate. But in the Sessions Court they were not allowed to their confessional statements. They however, denied knowledge of the alleged murder. Accused No. 5 had retracted his confessional statement before the committing Magistrate. He said that he was innocent and that his statement was obtained by maltreatment by the police. Accused No. 2 said that the charge against him was false and that he was arrested whilst he was asleep on the roadside with some other "fakirs." Accused No. 3 denied any knowledge about the commission of the crime.

The Sessions Judge agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury convicted all the accused and sentenced them as stated above.

Their Lordships agreeing with the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Kulkarni appeared for the 2rd accused. Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for accused No. 3.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ADMINISTRATION OF A DURGAH.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

MAHOMAD HUSSEIN BIN ABDUL GANI ASWARI AND OTHERS ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
GOOLAM MOHIDIN BIN ABDUL RAZAK BEG AND ANOTHER ..... Defendants.

In this case the full facts of which have already appeared in our columns his Lordship delivered a judgment this morning.

In reviewing the facts of the case his Lordship stated that this was a suit filed by five Sunni Mahomedans with the consent of the Advocate-General against the two sons of Abdul Razak Beg as defendants praying that it might be declared that a certain property in Shaikh Memon Street, known as Shaikh Monim Shaheba Durgha, was held by the defendants subject to a public trust for charitable and religious purposes, that the defendants might be ordered to account for the rents and offerings and other income received by them from or in connection with the property, that the defendants might be ordered to account for a sum of Rs. 20 000 received as compensation money from the Municipality in respect of a part of the property, that defendants might be removed from their office as managers, new managers appointed and a scheme framed for the future management of the Durgah.

His Lordship in the course of a long judgment, observed that it had not been proved by the plaintiffs that Shaikh Monim was a Pir or Saint, so that, the land on which his tomb was situated and the land annexed to it would become wakf property either by dedication or by user so that the small expense of maintaining the tomb could provide an excuse for the whole of the property being settled in perpetuity for the benefit of a particular family or a succession of 'Muttawallis.' The Mahomedan community took no interest in the proceedings Mahomed Hussein had to admit that well-to-do members of the community had a leaning towards the defendants, while the three outsiders whom he had persuaded to join him as co-plaintiffs were men of no standing, one of whom at least confessed that it was arranged that he should not have to pay any costs.

Continuing his Lordship said that he was satisfied that the suit had been brought not in the interests of the public to preserve charitable property but in order to gratify private animosity. If the first plaintiff had been able to secure a share in it for himself, not a word would have been said about their being a public charitable trust.

His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs throughout including costs reserved.

You can stop that cough with, Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. B 13

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 20.
After the Appellate Side Court Work is Over.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

744-15.—Smetham B & Co, Wanna Rajaji & Co, a firm, v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad, Sabnis and G. Part heard.
807-15.—Jam R & D, Radamsey Megaji, v. Lucnmondas Jamnadas, Dapu E & D.
366-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Cassam Haji Tyab, & ors, v. Bai Kenmabai, widow, Chit M & K.
187-15.—Jehangir G & B, Gulam Abbas Tyabalii, v. Hassanally Tyabalii, & anr, Payne & Co.
1294-15.—Ard H D & Co, Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, v. Peerojshaw Jamasji Patel, & ors, Mer K & Co.
1338-14.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Krishnarao Anant Joshi, G B Pandya.
934-14.—Ard H D & Co, Abraham E Abraham, v. Mungtooram Premraj, Malvi H M & R.
365-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Cassam Haji Tyab, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, & ors, Chit M & K.
1255-15.—Sabnis & G, Dubibai, widow, v. Mahadeo Dharma Patel, & ors, Sm B & Co.
256-02.—Tyabji D & Co, Fatmabai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Sakoor, Crawford B & Co.
205-15.—J A Valles, Parvatibai, v. Thakoobai, widow, and ors, M B Chothia.
715-13.—Mulla and M, Mahomed Nazerkhan bin Azum Khan, v. Aga Mirza Md Hussein, & ors, Khanderao L & M, Nadirshaw and D, Mulla & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber Matters for Disposal.
List A. (Attorneys).

629-12.—Patell & Ezekeil, Rai Badridas Bahadur & Sons, a firm, v. Bai Maneckbai, widow, & ors, 6-3-16.
Appeal T & I J No. 6-09-3-07 and 5-09.—Ardesir H D & Co, Byramji Jehangir, v. Bai Cooverbai, widow, 13-3-16.
1146-14.—Rustomji & Gir, Kamrudin Esufalli, v. Badrudin Mahomedalli, 16-3-16.
C C 287-16.—Amin & Desai, Ghellabhai Amarchand, & ors, v. Chandrasing Manibhoy Jesinghbhai, a firm, Motichand & D, 9-3-16.
900-13.—Surajmal & Co, Pitamber Padamsey Meghji, v. Vallabhdas, & anr, Patell & Ez, 17-3-16.
1046-15.—Wadia G & Co, Charles Edward Grey, v. Sakur Haji Habib, Purnanand & Co, 17-3-16.
In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882.—In Person, In Re the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. J S Slater, Official Liquidator, Morarji Jairam Naranji, Respondent, Tyabji D. & Co, 17-3-16.
498-15.—Captain & V, Saroop Tricam & ors, v. Mahomed Haji Esmail, & anr, Surajmal & Co, 18-3-16.
757-15.—Chitnis M & K, Bai Oomabai, widow, v. Yeshwantrao Ghanesham Nadkarni, Crawford B & Co, 18-3-16.
777-15.—Manchershaw & N., Sawleram Dhondiba Harde, v. Kondabai, widow, & ors, Unwalla P & Papa, 18-3-16.
O S 281-16—Mulla and Mulla, Navajbai widow v Sakerbai Pestonji Master [illegible] Mulla and Mulla, 7-3-16.
In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Mulla and M, In Re the Cinema De Luxe Theatre Co, Ltd, (in liquidation), v. Messrs J E Modi and Sons Petitioners, parties concerned, Judge's Order, dated 25-1-16.
In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Bhai K and Gir, In Re The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg and Wvg Co Ltd (in voluntary liquidation) v Mofutlal Gagalbhai Petitioner, G. H. Mehta and and liquidator, Parties concerned, To settle list of contributories, 282-16 Aga Alexander.
List B (Counsel).
C C 884-15—Judah and Solomon, The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co, Ltd, v Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, Craigie B and Caroe, 3-8-15.
C C 326-16—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Abdulla Hoosein and anr, Shroff D and D, 16-3-16.
1365-15—Hiralal and Co, The Poona Bank Ltd v Jiva Vishram a firm, Payne and Co, 17-3-16.
1410-15—Little and Co, Sharafally Mamooji v The Arab Steamers Ltd, Payne and Co, 17-3-16.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Matrimonial Suit.
1362-15—G B Pandya, Gertrude Henrietta Moon v Arthur James Moon, Kharas and Co, Part heard.
Long Causes.
1074-14—Captain and V, Redhakisson Ramjiwan a firm v Butebhawani a firm, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard, 17-3-15.
13-15.—Judah and S, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.
527-14—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji v Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji and Tha.
441-15—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai v Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.
467-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai a firm v Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co, For postponement.
894-14—Dikshit Dh and P, Manibai widow v Premcoovervahu alias Temubai widow and ors, Raghavaya N and Co, Little and Co.
825-13—Mulla and M, Chandru Lillani a firm and anr v Devidas Foolchand and Co a firm, Jehangir S M and H.

DISSEMINATING FALSE RUMOURS.

PROSECUTION UNDER DEFENCE OF REALM ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Yesterday the Calcutta Criminal Investigation Department arrested a Mahomedan under the Defence of the Realm Act on a charge of disseminating false rumours. He was placed before the Commissioner of Police and remanded to custody.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LD.

The manager of the local branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited writes to say that he has received a telegram from his Head Office informing him that the Board of Directors have recommended a Dividend of 6 per cent., less income tax, on both "A" and "B" Shares of the Bank, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1915, making 10 per cent for the year, that £50,000 be placed to the Reserve Fund, making it £550,000, and that £31,000 be carried forward.

A PRESENT TO THE ANTI-VACCINATIONIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your valued paper to propagate truth and to dispel the darkness of ignorance and misrepresentation from amongst the general public. A grain of fact is worth more than a cartload of fiction even if honestly believed in and persistently circulated. It is hoped that the following will form interesting reading to the anti-vaccinationists who never fail to proclaim their faith and carry on a crusade against vaccination in season and out of season and with a pertinacity and force worthy of a better cause.

There is a village called Hathuran in Velachha Taluka of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda. It contains population of 1,502 souls, there being 520 children under twelve years of age, out of which 294 children belong to Mussalman Borah community and the remaining 226 belong to castes other than Borah. As there is no compulsory vaccination anywhere in the State excepting Baroda none of the Borah children were vaccinated whose parents being allowed the proud privilege of indulging in scruples of conscience, whereas all the other children had undergone voluntary vaccination.

Small-pox of a somewhat virulent type broke out in the village on the 18th ultimo, there being eighty-five cases up to the 3rd instant. Out of which there were eighty-three cases amongst the unvaccinated children and only two amongst the vaccinated. There have been thirteen deaths amongst the unvaccinated children, and not a single death amongst the vaccinated. Amongst the unvaccinated children, there have been as many as 41.5 times more cases and as many as thirteen deaths and not a single death amongst vaccinated children, although the number of unvaccinated and vaccinated children is about the same there being a slight preponderance of unvaccinated over the vaccinated. In other words, the incidence of small-pox cases amongst the unvaccinated was as high as 28.8 whereas it was as low as 0.8 amongst vaccinated children although living under identical conditions of sanitation or rather want of it

These figures speak for themselves and require no comment. Is it possible to have a more decisive and better illustrative case of protection against this fell and loathsome disease than the one given above, both with reference to case incidence and severity of the type. It is to be hoped that the non-believers and scoffers will take the necessary pains to inquire into the merits of the case before trying to belittle or ridicule the beneficence of a measure which is a land-mark and which has revolutionized the science of preventive medicine and has reduced total mortality of the world by 10 per cent and human misery and unhappiness by at least 20 per cent. The present outcry against vaccination is due to ignorance and is founded on prejudice. It is especially one of the many matters requiring correct knowledge among the masses on matters of hygiene and preventive medicine. Whether vaccination should be made compulsory is a fair question, but that it is efficacious is not at all open to question.

Will our friends and well-wishers of the anti-vaccinationist persuasion explain the above figures in their own way and hypothesis.—Yours, etc.

VACCINATIONIST.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

MADRAS STUDENTS AND DISCIPLINE

COLLEGE AUTHORITIES REGRET.

MADRAS, Mar. 24.

Anent the Wesley College incident already reported Principal Rev. J. Neill has issued the following letter to the press:—"I wish to make a statement with reference to the administration of discipline in this College, in order to give the parents an explanation as soon as possible. I shall feel obliged if you will insert this letter in to-day's issue of your paper. Last week a petition was sent by the Sixth Form students asking for a week's holiday before the examination. Mr. Brunt, Superintendent of the High School, did not consider it desirable and refused to grant it. He had, however, rearranged the time-table so as to set the students free for the afternoon of each day for a fortnight before the examination. On Monday morning the majority of the boys combined in refusing to return to the school. In response to a notice threatening dismissal they returned on Tuesday. To mark the serious nature of the organised defiance of authority, with the help of Mr. Williams, Vice-Principal of the College, Mr. Brunt administered discipline in the form of three strokes of the cane on the buttocks. This form of punishment is customary in England in cases of serious offence against school discipline. Mr. Brunt and Mr. Williams desire me to express their sincere regret that they so seriously underestimated the strength of feeling which exists among the parents in India against this particular form of chastisement. Had this been realised, the punishment would not have taken this form. In connection with the occurrence I may add that several baseless rumours have been spread as for example that the boys were beaten on the bare skin. The suggestion is false."

(Continued from Column 6.)

the reform of the Calcutta University, and other Universities is to free them from official control, whether Imperial or Provincial and bring them more and more under popular control in the manner I have indicated. As I have said, in the change that my hon. friend is advocating it may turn out to be a case of going further and faring worse. It is to my mind a difficult question requiring careful consideration. Then again, there are the difficulties, about Behar, Burmah, and Assam. But my hon. friend does not want the Council to express any definite opinion except to ask Government to consider the question; there will be no harm in passing the resolution.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

FREEDOM FROM OFFICIAL CONTROL.

HON. MR. SETALVAD'S PLEA.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad speaking in the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday on the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea on the Calcutta University said:—

Sir,—As one connected with the actual day by day work of the Bombay University for many years, I have followed this debate with great interest. My hon. friend Mr. Banerjea has pleaded for the control of the Calcutta University being transferred from the Government of India to the Bengal Government. I expected to hear from him the reasons for the change he advocates. I waited to hear from him in what manner the Calcutta University has suffered in the past by its control being in the hands of the Viceroy and what advantages he hopes to secure for his University by transferring that control from the Viceroy to the Governor of Bengal, but he has not enlightened us at all upon these matters and has thus placed no adequate materials before us for forming our judgments. He said that the Madras and Bombay Universities were controlled by their respective Local Governments and he wants that the Calcutta University should have the same privilege. May I tell him that, there have been occasions in the history of the Bombay University when we have felt that the Calcutta University was better situated in being controlled by the Government of India, and not by Government. I am afraid in distance lends enchantment. I therefore warn my honourable friend carried away by the idea that M Bombay are very happy because control. Transference of control Indian Government to the local G may perhaps turn out to be like the frying pan into the fire, for, said in Bombay, we have suffer manner in which that control h times been exercised. I may what I mean. In the year 19 University received several letters Government of India asking them various changes in the system of tion and the course of study for ent examinations. That was time Government attempted to directly in that manner. Among t suggestions made by Government remove English History from the course for the B.A. The question anxiously considered and deliber in the University and the ove opinion was in favour of the re English History. A resolution that subject was adopted by the with only one dissentient and th of Public Instruction concurred voted for the resolution. Yet, matter went up to the Bombay ment they refused to accept the the Senate and ordered the D Public Instruction to give notice lution for the removal of English The Director of Public Instruction I have already said, assented to tion, had in obedience to the m Government to move for it remo thermore, a whip was sent round members of the Senate to be prese Senate meeting and to vote in favo motion of the Director of Public tion. This fact was openly state meeting and could not be denie result was that the previous almo mous resolution of the S favour of retention of History in the B.A. examination versed. This was done after heated discussion in the Senat majority of only four, thus show the real consciousness of the was in favour of history and that val was secured by that small ma consequence of the official mandate

A NOT UNMIXED BLESSIN

This picture will, I venture to thin it clear to my hon. friend that the of the Local Government, is not a the unmixed blessing that my hon. imagines. He says that it is destra have the control with the local Gove or that Government would be more able to local public opinion than the ernment of India. May I remind my friend that the local Government are lil to be more amenable to local official prej dice than the Government of India, who bein ar a distance are more likely to take a broa and unbiassed view of matters. What I want to emphasise is that my hon. friend is mistaken if he believes that the transference of control from the Government of India to the Bengal Government, will relieve the Calcutta University from the evils it may be suffering from.

THE REAL REMEDY.

To my mind Sir, the real remedy lies in altogether another direction. I believe that, what is really wanted is a radical change in the present constitution of the University. The senate at present consists of 100 members, 80 of whom are directly nominated by Government, 10 are co-opted by the nominated 80, and only 10 are elected by the University graduates. What is wanted is to throw open a large proportion of fellowships to election by graduates and thus make the Universities more subject to popular control. Of course proper safeguards must be provided to secure on the Senate the presence of educationists, professors and teachers. The Universities were established in 1857 with all members nominated by Government, and in 1915 we have only ten out of a hundred seats thrown open to election. What a confession it is that, although we have turned out graduates by thousands, at the end of 58 years we are prepared to trust them with the power of electing only one-tenth of the Senate.

FREEDOM FROM OFFICIAL CONTROL.

I venture to submit, Sir, that the direction in which my hon. friend should seek

(Continued in Column 5.)

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

SECOND MATERNITY HOME OPENED.

Lady Willingdon yesterday evening opened the second Maternity Home provided under the Lady Willingdon Scheme, and thus associated her birthday with a humane and charitable work. The Home is situated in a fine building at Chinchpogli and contains 12 beds. The ceremony was attended by a large number of ladies interested in the work.

Dr. J. A. Turner, in requesting her Excellency to perform the ceremony, said:—

Your Excellency.—You are opening today the second Maternity Home which has been provided under the Lady Willingdon Scheme. The first Home opened by you in February, 1915, just about a year ago, has proved of such value that it has since been taken over by the Municipality and your Committee decided to extend the sphere of work in the direction of more such Maternity Homes as well as more Health Visitors and attendance in the houses of the poorer women, creches wherein children can be taken to and instructions to the class of women known as the Dais

Not only has this latter branch been duly carried out and many Dais been instructed but your Committee are now providing education in the Vernacular and practical instruction in Maternity work to a certain number of young women who wish to follow this occupation.

Your Committee trust that the time will soon come when every woman attending a confinement will be trained and registered. It has been stated that women of this class will revert to the old ways after a very short time; but it must be understood that we are only at the beginning of this great work and we must meet difficulties as they arise and not create them.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

It may be of interest if we quote a few figures of the position of the scheme in which your Excellency has shown such an interest. During the past year, the Maternity Home at Bellasis Road beginning with six beds has developed into sixteen. 300 women have been confined there and it is rare to find a bed empty.

In Bombay City there are 200,000 women between the ages of 15—45 years, excluding 31,000 widows. 79 per cent of the women live in one room tenements, or roughly, 1,60,000 women of child-bearing age are too poor or too ignorant to call in skilled help during confinement. 13.5 per cent of them go to hospitals; 9.5 per cent. have no help at all, and 63.5 per cent. are attended by un-skilled women; 13.5 by Municipal and other trained nurses.

Thus out of 21,000 children born in Bombay every year, 12,000 of them are brought into the world by the un-trained native dais. It is the mothers of these children the Lady Willingdon Scheme aims at helping and although it would require many such Homes as we are now providing and many more trained nurses to attend them, the Scheme has drawn the attention of the public and the women themselves to the necessity of improving the condition of these 2,00,000 women and providing a better class of nurses free or on such terms as they can afford to pay.

By providing these Homes, we are giving the women the best chance there is and as suitable to their condition as possible and although each Home is at present capable of dealing with a limited number of confinements at once, they can be extended indefinitely if funds are provided. A Home of 50 or 100 beds could be as easily controlled as one of 20 and with a much reduced cost per bed.

ONE ROOM TENEMENT DIFFICULTIES

The Lady Hardinge Medical College for women at Delhi no doubt will supply a great want in providing qualified women doctors for other parts of India but here in Bombay we already have many and it has been suggested that we might use their services by employing them in attending the women at their own homes, and providing nurses to work under them. That this is a very valuable suggestion will be admitted; the weak point about it is that the one room tenement in the majority of the chawls in Bombay is not a suitable place for a mother to be confined or a child to be born in: Nor could the ordinary lady doctor undertake to attend cases in places where some of these women have to live. It is also suggested that rooms in a chawl could be used for the purpose and thus the expense of a Maternity Home reduced. This is also a suggestion which could be tried.

The Committee will be glad to adopt any practical suggestion that will in any way tend to improve the condition of the mother and child and if qualified lady doctors are willing to attend cases, an attempt could be made to engage their services.

We have received Rs. 500 from Mr. Nana Rajoo Babajee and Rs. 100 from Mr. Bhomaji Shivaji

The Bombay Gas Company have put on the Gas Fittings and lamps and a hot water geyser entirely free of cost; a clock has been received from Mr. Ahmed Sulleman Dinath.

The furniture has been supplied by Mr. Khodadad Gustad Kirmani, Mr. Sayanna Vithal and Mr. Bhomanji Shivaji to whom our cordial thanks are given.

On behalf of the Committee I am asked to thank Your Excellency for coming here to-day,—your birthday,—a day which is so associated with kind and charitable work and has already marked an epoch in improving the life and condition of so many women and children, and, ask you to accept a small token in memory of the opening of this Home.

Dr. Turner then presented a gold pencil to Lady Willingdon and wished her many happy returns of the day.

HER EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

Lady Willingdon expressed her great joy at opening the Home. She said that she was very happy to be there, on her birthday. She had passed many happy birthdays, but she was never happier than on that day; and she was glad that it fell to her lot to open the Home. The trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia had placed

Photo by G. M. Jayākar.

LADY WILLINGDON AT THE OPENING OF THE CHINCHPOKLY MATERNITY HOME.

Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of her husband and out of that sum Lord Willingdon had been pleased to give Rs. 2,000 to the Maternity Hospital. When she expressed her desire to Dr. Turner, two months ago, to make the Home ready on the occasion of her birthday, Dr. Turner expressed his doubts as to his ability to make the necessary preparations within such a short space of time, but she was glad that she was able to perform the opening ceremony that evening. She took the opportunity to thank Dr. Turner for enabling her to perform the interesting ceremony of declaring the Home open on her birthday.

Lady Willingdon having declared the Home open, the party went round and inspected the premises. Three cheers for Lady Willingdon termiated the proceedings.

WESLEY COLLEGE AFFAIR.

POLICE CALLED TO RESTORE ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 24

"New India" publishes the following:—At a meeting of the members of the Wesley College hostel, held last night, the following resolution was unanimously passed. "We the students of Wesley College residing in this hostel place on record our deep resentment, horror and indignation at the corporal punishment administered to our school fellows yesterday which we are unanimously of opinion is unduly severe, beneath the dignity of our institution and unworthy of Christians." When the school reopened this morning the students of the sixth form were assembled in the hall upstairs where the Principal, the Rev. Mr. Neil, told the boys that each boy in the B section of the sixth form, who had not been punished hitherto, ought to be punished by each boy receiving three strokes on the palm or paying a fine of one rupee. To this the boy demurred and insisted on both Rev. Mr. Brunt and Mr. Williams apologising to the boys of both sections for their conduct. The Principal said that he would get the two gentlemen to express regret. But the boys still persisted in getting an apology and cried and shouted and began to break windows and doors assuming a threatening attitude.

Mr. Vasudevachari, Head Master, prevailed upon the boys to preserve some order and in the midst of the noise and confusion both Mr. Brunt and Mr. Williams expressed their regret to the boys who, however, were not willing to accept anything less than an apology and continued to shout. As the school authorities could not restore order police aid was called in who prevailed upon the boys to stay in the school premises till they (the authorities) had reached the Mission House after which the boys were allowed to go out, The school was closed for the day at 1 p.m.

GERMANY AND THE COLABA COTTON FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you would kindly allow me space in your widely circulated paper to state that in the year 1914, during the enormous destruction of cotton by fire at Colaba amounting to nearly two crores of rupees, the question was often asked who benefited by these fires. My reply to that query is no one but Germany. This Government a short time before the epidemic of cotton fires took place, sent out a Prussian officer named Heinrichs, aged about 27 or 28 years, to Bombay who joined the German firm of Wolf and Sons in the Fort. This officer did nothing all the time he was out here but buy up all the burnt cotton he could at a cheap rate and shipped it to Hamburg. Here it was taken delivery of by German Government agents and afterwards manufactured into gunpowder which is now being extensively used against us and our Allies. Knowing perfectly well when war would be declared the Prussian officer bade the Manager of the firm, now interned at Ahmednagar, goodbye and cleared out before hostilities broke out.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) J. McDERMOTT.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI March 24.

The Karachi freight market is easier with a tendency to get lower rates. Shippers are meanwhile holding off. The cargo available hence is limited.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES.

There was only one game played yesterday, but this was very long drawn out and exciting in the second set. This being the case, it is obvious that the allowance Mr. and Mrs. Reid had to make Mr. and Mrs. Cocke was admirably gauged.

On commencing the scoring was level, two all being called, but then Mr. and Mrs. Cocke went almost straight off to set. The next, however, saw a ding-dong affair, and after they reached five-all and then went on to win a game each it looked as though a replay would be necessary. From nine-all Mr. and Mrs. Cocke at last took the two required games in succession.

Result:—

Mr. and Mrs. Cocke, plus 3/6, beat Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid, —3/6; 6-3, 11-9.

MONDAY'S GAMES.

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes v. Arthur and Mrs. Reynolds.

Mr. and Mrs. Anstey v. Sherwood and Mrs. Pooley.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest "Bona-fide's" letter in the columns of your popular paper on Tuesday last. "Bona fide" is a wide and convenient word and the Secretary of the Railway team can, I think, certify with a perfectly safe conscience that the player concerned is a "bona-fide", member of the team. This player. I am given to understand has not only been a prominent player of a local team for the last 8 years but has also practised together with this team for every match it has hitherto played this season. Naturally no blame can under the circumstances explained by "Bona-fide" be attached to the player, for, every one must look to his own interests first, but what excuse is there for those who are responsible in getting him away from one team to their own *and that too on the eve of the tournament?*

Is it even now too late for the Railway authorities concerned to correct the impression that has been created in the sporting world of Bombay and allow the player to play this year at least in the tournament for the team for which and with which he has played throughout the season? It would look graceful and would certainly be in keeping with the best tradition of English sport.—Yours, etc.

A SPORTSMAN.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 24.

The team of the Madras and S. M. Railway Volunteers beat the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers this afternoon in the Hockey Tournament by 3 goals to 2.

CHARITY HOCKEY MATCH.

A charity match, organised by the Goa-Portuguese Sporting Association, will be played this evening at 5-30 on the Elphinstone College grounds between the winners and runners-up of the Association Hockey League, the latter being entitled to select the best available players from other league teams. Seats will be provided to ladies and subscribers only. The Goan Union Challenge League Cup, Association's Charity Challenge Cup and silver medals, will be presented on this occasion to the winners.

PROF. KARVE AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 24.

Prof. Karve arrived at Lahore this morning from Jullundur in connection with the proposed University for Women. He delivered this evening a very interesting and impressive speech at the Brahmo Mandir in the course of which he explained the objects of the scheme of the proposed University and said that wherever he had gone, he found sympathetic response.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A DRAMA AND COMEDY BILL.

There are detective stories and detective stories. "The Little Blonde in Black" is one of the clever order, free from any of the sordidness of crime. As a film drama it is one of the best things that have been seen in Bombay, having the additional merit of featuring the famous American cinema star Ella Hall, who made her name in the "Master Key." This is the film which has been chosen for the top of the Royal Opera House bill next week. The drama "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" was first announced, but owing to the greater suitability in length of the other, the drama has been postponed for a week.

Pathé Frères contribute the other drama to the new programme which opens tomorrow. Its title is "A Bolt From the Sky" and it tells of an unsophisticated girl who, thought to be a rich heiress, is duped into marriage with a fortune-hunter.

A first class comedy is "Billy's Love-Making," an American production of the robust, fast and furious order. In addition the latest Pathé Gazette will be shown, completing a bill that should prove extremely popular.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

An announcement of great interest to music lovers is being made in our Engagement Columns, regarding the appearance of the Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday the 28th instant, when they will open their season with Verdi's well-known classic "Il Trovatore." This company which was recruited from the "Home" of Italian Opera, Milan, numbers over 40 artistes and carries its own orchestra which will have the assistance of the excellent Excelsior orchestra. The joint orchestra will be 25 in number. This company did a phenomenal season in Calcutta, and has been generally acknowledged to have the finest solo performers ever brought on a world tour. The excellence of their artistic abilities created an absolute furore in that city, and we have no doubt Bombay will fully appreciate their musical qualities as much as Calcutta. The first week's repertoire will include such famous productions as "La Traviata" (Verdi) "Lucia de Lammermoor" (Donnizetti) and Puccini's dramatic masterpiece "La Tosca" a role made famous by Madame Melba. There will be a matinee at reduced prices on April 1st at 4-30 when "Il Trovatore" will be repeated, so that there is no excuse for anybody even in these hard times not taking advantage of this unique and rare opportunity of finishing off their musical education and enjoying the delights of the musical and dramatic masterpieces of the world. The company is under the direction of Messrs. Gonsalez Brothers, one of whom is in charge of the large orchestra. Signor A. Carpi is the Impressario, a gentleman who has toured practically the whole world in that position and is a famous figure in Milan theatrical circles. Later on will appear some details of the stars of the Company. Owing to the Company being booked for an early Australian tour, the Bombay season will not be a lengthy one, and as record booking is predicted, music lovers are enjoined to book their seats at once, the plan having opened as usual at Messrs. Rose & Co.

Signor A. Carpi, desires to inform Bombay opera-goers that by arrangement with the Excelsior Management a scale of concessions has been arranged for season tickets on the following lines. Purchasers of tickets for the first 15 to 20 performances, a reduction on all tickets of 20 per cent. will be made and for tickets for the whole season 28 performances 25 per cent. reduction. Messrs. Rose & Co., will make the necessary arrangements. The opening performances will be Verdi's famous classic "Il Trovatore" which gives the company's leading tenor a splendid chance of showing off his magnificent voice.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Aristotle has laid it down that the impossible in a drama is much to be preferred to the improbable. One of the reasons given is that improbability tends to falsify the values of real life, while impossibility,—by its very nature,—has to create a new world of its own, and consequently new values. In a word, the impossible in a drama my easily convince on its own plane, but the improbable will always alienate sympathy because it is improbable. This distinction comes forcibly to mind while one sits watching some further adventures in the career of Protea III. A new Eclair detective masterpiece, based on the wonderful escapades of this dauntless detective-heroine is being shown this week commencing to-day at the New Alexandra Cinema Theatre. The sub-title of the picture is "Her Race With Death," but, indeed, an equally thrilling phrase might have been derived from a score of other daring feats undertaken by Protea in this picture besides her leap from horseback on to a swiftly moving train. The film is one long series of perilous exploits, at the end of which Protea emerges triumphant, having succeeded in rounding up a gang of dangerous spies who threatened the life of the state. While we are with Protea,—the ever-changing artiste,—whose masterly disguises deceive the very kings of crime,—we let ourselves go, and revel ecstatically in the incidents designed for us. There is nothing improbable here. Not a single scene falsifies any of the values of real life as we know it. It all might actually have happened,—in fact, we have the evidence of our eyes to prove that it all did actually happen. In the enchanting world of the film producers imagination, assisted by ingenious studio devices, Protea was born. She lives, moves, and has her being in this realm, and we do not like to think of her descending to the sphere of ordinary mortals to besmirch herself with their sordid necessities and limitations. The production of Protea III is kept well in key with the story right through. Backgrounds, scenery, and settings are all of a piece with the plot, by which we mean that they carry out the wild, bizarre design.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Horace Goldin and his company are giving their farewell performances in India to-night and to-morrow Sunday. Owing to the Excelsior being engaged for a War Fund Concert there will be no 6-30 performance of Goldin this evening. After finishing in Bombay Mr. Goldin leaves for Australia where he is engaged for a very high salary. His will be the largest Illusion Company ever taken to that country so far. To-morrow at 4-30 p.m. will be the first presentation of another series of that sensational film of feminine daring "Protea III" This will also be repeated every evening next week at 6-30 p.m. with two performances on Monday. On Tuesday March 28th will commence Bombay's Grand Opera Season, The Italian Opera Co., which has created a furore everywhere in the East especially in Calcutta, will present all the Classic Masterpieces of the great composers, Verdi, Puccini, Leoncavalla, Mascagni, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Donnizetti and other famous Masters. In the course of the season "Faust," "Carmen", "La Bohme," "Il Trovatore," "Cavalleria Rusticana", "Pagliacci," "Gioconda" "La Traviata" "Rigoletto" and several other great works will be presented. There will be Matinees every Saturday at 4-30 at reduced prices. Despite the enormous expense of this Company which comprises an Orchestra of 25, the prices will be as usual. Special season ticket concessions are being made, which can be ascertained from S. Rose & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The last two episodes of the "New Exploits of Elaine", will be shown to-night. The twenty-fourth chapter demonstrates the passing of Wu Fang and the story takes an international character. The excellent acting and the absorbing interest is kept up throughout and a new name is added to the list, that of Lionel Barrymore, a celebrated and finished actor of repute. The programme includes two good comics, a very interesting travel film, and Pathe's Gazette as usual. In order to further popularise Miss Pearl White, Messrs. Pathe Freres have published a very fascinating song entitled "Elaine, my moving picture Queen," and are also giving away a number of Post Cards bearing Miss Pearl White's photograph.

OLYMPIA.

After the finishing of the big serial "Protea", will no doubt be welcomed by all. The public has already experienced in the first two parts what Protea is, and how brave she is. In this third part she has a good chase with German spies. There are many of her hairbreadth escapes. This in reality is her race with death. The prize drawings are on 27, 28, 29 and 30 instants.

At the prize distribution ceremony to the students of the Bengal Veterinary College Lieutenant Colonel A. Smith, Principal of the College, in presenting the last year's report said that shortly after they had the reports of a transport full of horses being sunk, Mr. R. V. Pillai, a student of the college, volunteered his services for work in getting the horses safely to the front. He was appointed as Veterinary-Supervisor in charge of animals on transports sailing from Bombay and his services have been much appreciated.

DUMAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

There have been some cases of plague in the village of Bhimpur near Dumas. However since 3rd March, there have been no fresh cases, nor signs of dead rats in any of the bungalows in the suburb or in either of the villages of Bhimpur and Dumas.

Visitors are now coming in to live at the Parsi and Hindu sanitaria, and have also occupied some of the bungalows. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, who is at present in Bombay, is expected back on the 27th instant

The usual preparations for the comfort and entertainment of visitors to Dumas are being made by the State authorities, and the Officer in Charge, Dumas Development Scheme. The weaher is delightfully cool, and was much appreciated by those people who came down for the Holi holidays.

BOMBAY MATRIMONIAL CASE.

GORDON V GORDON.

GRAVE CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit in which Mrs. Constance Eveline Gordon asked for a judicial separation from her husband Mr. F. E. Gordon, Proprietor and Editor of "The Advocate of India."

The petitioner alleged various acts of cruelty which were not refuted.

After Mr. Strangman had finished reading the plaint Mr. Ja[redacted] propose to oppose thi[redacted] judicial separation wa[redacted]

Mr. Strangman [redacted] the circumstances be a short one. He would bring the petitioner into the box and examine her regarding the charges of cruelty during the last year.

MRS. GORDON'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Constance Eveline Gordon, examined by Mr. Strangman, said she was the petitioner in this case. Up to the year 1911 she lived with her husband in Bombay. In October 1911 a separation took place between her and the respondent in London.

Up to that time was your married life a happy or unhappy one?—It was varied.

Did your husband treat you with cruelty?—Yes, he used to beat me.

And struck you?—Yes.

On the 6th February 1914 did you return to Bombay?—Yes.

And did your husband come to see you?—First I went to my husband and afterwards he came to see me at the Great Western Hotel and a reconciliation took place.

Then after the reconciliation did your husband treat you with cruelty?—Yes.

Did he use very vile language towards you?—Yes.

He struck you?—Yes.

Witness then described in detail various acts of cruelty committed by her husband. On one occasion the latter said:—"I wish every mouthful you take would choke you." He further said "you ought to eat dirt." He threw a celery glass containing water at her. He caught her by the arm, pushed her and kicked her.

The next day she showed Dr. Powell the bruises.

On the following day her husband invited a gentleman to stay in the flat and when she protested he struck her on the mouth. In the evening he dragged her and banged her head on the door.

SOLICITOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, examined by Mr. Strangman, said he was a solicitor and his firm represented the petitioner in this case. He had been attending to the case throughout. On the afternoon of 31st March Mrs. Gordon came to his office and she was in great distress. She showed him bruises on her arm.

Mr. Strangman said there were various servants in the Court on his behalf and Dr. Powell was on his way to the Court. He did not know whether his Lordship wanted further evidence.

His Lordship—I have sufficient evidence on the specific acts.

Mr. Strangman asked that the matter be referred to the Commissioner to ascertain the means of the respondent. Under section 37 of the Divorce Act the Judge had to make two orders. The respondent would have to pay certain monies to the trustees, the interest on which would be paid to the petitioner for her maintenance. The monies would be vested in trustees, and of course they would revert to the respondent on the death of the petitioner. The respondent, Mr. Gordon, had got a certain amount of property, and had a large income. The usual order in England was that the matter would be referred to the Registrar to enquire the means of the husband; and the Commissioner here represented the Registrar in England.

His Lordship: Will a decree take effect now?

Mr. Strangman: Yes. The interim alimony would continue pending the fixing of the permanent alimony. There is no *decree nisi*. There was only one and one decree alone and that was absolute. Accounts would have to be taken during the last three years of the respondent's business. At the same time his Lordship would ask the respondent to make an affidavit of all the documents which migh be relevant to the enquiry. The judge might also direct that the interim alimony should continue to be given, to be credited when the permanent alimony was given.

Mr. Jardine said that it was optional to the Court to provide for these two things asked for by the petitioner. It would be better to refer the matter to the Commissioner who would prepare the accounts.

DECREE WITH COSTS.

Mr. Strangman said he would not ask the Court to make an order now. There should be a decree with judicial separation in the first place. Secondly, there should be a reference to the Commissioner to ascertain the income of the respondent for the last three years; and thirdly, the respondent should make an affidavit now disclosing all those documents which were pertinent to the enquiry. The interim alimony should continue until the permanent alimony was paid from this date. He then asked for the costs of the suit.

Eventually the Court granted the petitioner costs as between attorney and clients.

Gilbert's shaft of the Mysore mine has been burning since Wednesday. An Italian miner and an Indian fire patrol and three coolies are missing.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 25, 1916.

INDIAN ECONOMICS.

Professor Stanley Jevons, the bearer of an honoured name in economic thought, has essayed a task of some delicacy in projecting the "Indian Journal of Economics," under quasi-official auspices. Very many things, in which we include the most sacred domestic gods of Lancashire, are in the melting-pot in the economic world, and it is permissible to hold that even in the bureaucratic dispensation under which we live and have our being, Mr. Stanley Jevons will be able to bring to bear on the discussion of the peculiar economic problems of India that clarity of thought of which the bureaucracy is constitutionally incapable. Mr. Stanley Jevons is lucky in that his Journal, as good of its kind as its British compeer, edited by Mr. Keynes, has made its appearance at a time when the embargo on free thought and discussion of matters of vital policy has been lifted. In his editorial foreword, Mr. Jevons says that the Journal is intended, (1) to supply a long felt need by providing a medium for the publication of articles on Indian economics by authors of "academic standing and authoritative position"; (2) to supply a convenient and compact vehicle for the publication of the original investigations of the Economic Department of the Allahabad University, and, (3) the dissemination of information about the economic activities of other countries. These threefold purposes are admirably performed. We entirely agree that

"National progress can be made swiftly and surely only by utilising the experience of other nations. Experiments in the commercial development of territories, and in legislation of an economic character, are being made in all parts of the world. In many lands the economic conditions are similar in some respects to Indian conditions; and if knowledge of the effects of economic measures undertaken in these countries can be made public in India, development and reforms are likely to proceed in India more safely and rapidly."

Mr. Stanley Jevons has certainly made a promising start. His list of contributors is unexceptionable, in respect of "academic standing and authoritative position," and if the standard attained in the first number is kept up, Mr. Stanley Jevons will be entitled to gratitude for enriching Indian periodical literature with his Journal. The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the doyen of Indian economic and financial criticism, leads off with an admirable Paper on "Agricultural Banks in India" in which he gives an historical *resumé* of the efforts made in the eighties of the last century for the emancipation of agricultural indebtedness, caused partly by famine and partly by the system of revenue assessment. It is not necessary for our present purpose to go over the ground so admirably traversed by Mr. Wacha. The pioneers of this beneficent movement were Sir William Wedderburn,—*clarem venerable et nomen*,—and Sir James Caird, who came out to serve on the Famine Commission of 1878-79. Sir James sketched out a scheme of copy-freehold and Sir William was in favour of a return to the older system of a settlement of revenue in kind which was so elastic and which was also self-adjusting, according to the quality of the harvest of each monsoon, and so beneficially in vogue in some of the Indian States. Sir James Caird accorded his support to Sir William's scheme, remarking that the latter's idea of freehold tenure was the goal to which the State's aim should be directed. He added:

"There are more ways than one of reaching it and whether it be by this, or by any other plans as are developed in my report, or by both, there will be no safety to the people or Government of India, till some self-acting principles of progress are adopted. A system of which it can be said with too much truth not only that it exhausts the soil but that the rent paid by the Collector to the State is often doubled by the exaction of the lower class of native officials, through whom payment is demanded, admits of defence. What is required on the part of the State is a clear recognition of the problem to be solved, and a course of action which will bring order out of blind routine and secure the just reward to industry and thrift."

Sir James Caird's warning passed unheeded and the cultivating class is still in the grip of blind routine. The scheme adumbrated was well worthy of trial either in Bombay or in Madras, where the ryotwari system accentuates the worst evils to which Sir James drew pointed attention. But, anyhow, the fact remains that the bureaucracy strangled the scheme at its birth. The Government of Lord Ripon (thanks to Mr. Allan Hume's efforts) adopted a small measure in relief of agricultural helplessness by means of *takavi* advances but these advances are less a help than a palliative. Sir William Wedderburn's scheme of freehold tenure had, like Sir James Caird's idea, gone by the board. Sir William then evolved his project of Agricultural Banks and secured the sympathy of the Bombay Government (Sir James Fergusson being the then Governor), and of the Government of Lord Ripon, (Lord Cromer being the then Finance Member.) Sir William Wedderburn proceeded to London to enlist the sympathy of the leading statesmen and of the India Office. Nothing availed, however, and as Sir William declared at the Bombay Congress of 1889, his scheme entered the portals of the India Office and was promptly stabbed in the dark! It is not too much to say that, had Agricultural Banks been instituted under non-official English and Indian auspices in Lord Ripon's time, with the small assistance requisitioned from the State, a very effective measure of relief would have been afforded to the indebted ryot,—and Mr. Wacha calculates that agricultural indebtedness cannot be at the lowest estimate less than £250,000,000 or Rs. 375 crores! The co-operative societies came two decades too late and even now their resources in capital and means of affording relief are far too limited to touch more than the fringe of the appalling indebtedness of the ryot. Mr. Wacha adduces convincing evidence of the efficacy of Agricultural Banks on the model of those in existence in Egypt. The problem to be solved is a very difficult one but handled with sympathy, courage and enterprise there is no reason why it should not be solved in the distant, if not the near future. We feel Mr. Wacha has rendered a public service by drawing attention to the inadequacy and essentially faulty methods of the system now in vogue.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Hardinge K. G.

The whole country will receive with unfeigned pleasure the news of the signal honour which the King-Emperor has bestowed on Lord Hardinge in recognition of his services as Viceroy of India. The Garter is the highest honour which his Majesty has it in his power to bestow, and since the day is long since past when it was awarded merely for blood and not for merit, he could not have marked his and the Empire's appreciation of Lord Hardinge's services more highly. We believe we are right in saying that the conferment of the Order is the more notable in that it has been announced before Lord Hardinge's relinquishment of the Viceroyalty. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, Lord Minto and Lord Curzon, among recent Viceroys, have all been made Knights of the Garter, but in each case, we think, after and not before leaving India, while in the case of the last-named, of course, the Garter was conferred long after his retirement from India and chiefly in recognition of later services.

The Zeebrugge Raid.

The Allies have always preserved a strong reticence regarding the results of their air-raids on the arsenals of the enemy,—presumably for very good reasons,—in strong contrast to the boastful and exaggerated accounts given in the German communiqués of the abortive Zeppelin raids. News has reached Holland, however, of the effective character of the damage done by the fifty aeroplanes which visited Zeebrugge early in the week. Zeebrugge is now a huge scrapheap and the only things to escape the bombs of the Allied airmen were two submarines, which submerged in dock, and three torpedo-boats which put to sea, were chased out of the minefield by airmen and chased back again by British destroyers. The latter encounter is probably identical with that of which we had an independent account a few days ago. The utility of Zeebrugge, as a naval base, the result of eighteen months' careful preparation and huge expense, has thus been destroyed for some time to come.

Calcutta University.

We publish in another column the text of the speech made by the Hon. Mr. Setalwad in the Imperial Council on the Resolution moved by the Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerjea, urging the transfer of the control of the Calcutta University from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal. We trust his warning has not fallen on deaf ears, and that the Bengal non-official members will also take warning by the readiness,—one might almost say eagerness,—with which the official members from Bengal supported Mr. Banerjea's demand. No one who has followed the history of the Calcutta University during the past few years can be unaware of the galling amount of interference to which its governing body has been subjected by the Government of India, but it would be foolish to suppose,—as the experience of Bombay has taught,—that things would be any better with the control in the hands of the local Government. The real remedy, as Mr. Setalwad pointed out, lies in giving the governing bodies a more representative character.

Overcrowding in Railways.

The reply of the Government of India on the question of measures taken to remedy the prevailing overcrowding in railways cannot be said to be satisfactory. We are told that the Railway Board have gone into the question and that

"they find that the Railway Administrations concerned are fully alive to the desirability of removing all causes of reasonable complaint and that special orders have been issued with a view to prevent overcrowding. These orders are mainly directed towards providing suitable and convenient train services, limiting the amount of booking to the capacity of trains providing additional trains when required and making special arrangements for festivals. The result of the enquiries so far is to show that while overcrowding has occurred at times on particular sections it is by no means general, but the matter continues to receive the special attention of the Railway Board and they have instructed all Senior Government Inspectors of Railways to report upon cases of overcrowding that come to their notice."

The Railway Board cannot have been correctly apprised of the facts; otherwise they could not have asserted that the overcrowding "is by no means general!" and has occurred only on particular occasions.

The Real Facts.

Though the Government reply has reference to South Indian railways, it has equal application to lines in our Presidency and we might, therefore, enquire if on a line like the Barsi-Pandharpur Light Railway, overcrowding to an intolerable extent has not been delibrately permitted year after year, in spite of protests from all sides. The railway authorities are aware that during the pilgrim season the passenger traffic will be extremely brisk, but no provision is made to carry the passengers even in moderate comfort. Year after year open cattle-trucks with metal-sheeted roofs are provided to carry thousands of pilgrims to and from Pandharpur. The plight of these pilgrims, a large proportion of whom are women and children in arms, in the grilling heat of summer and bitter cold of winter, can better be imagined than described. To characterise such treatment as only occasional and not general is to state what is not the fact.

Indian Wages.

Dr. Gilbert Slater, University Lecturer on Indian Economics, Madras, the other day expressed some interesting views on the subject of wages in India. One of the first things that strikes a Western student of economics on arrival in this country, is the extraordinarily low rate of wages earned by the average Indian labourer. This low rate of wages is not, he also gathers, compensated by low prices. Such a condition of things is not obviously a desirable state, from the point of view of either the labourer or the country as a whole. No doubt the Indian labourers as a class have few wants and are content with earning in a whole month what an average British labourer would earn in a week or even less time. This simplicity and contentment have no doubt their value and charm and it may be a moot question whether it would be desirable to replace it by, or infuse into it, a strong dose of the restlessness and indulgence characteristic of Western labour. But one cannot deny the force of the contention advanced by Dr. Slater, that the poverty of the masses in India, in which they so patiently and stoically acquiesce, may have a good deal to do with the terrible infant mortality, devastation by plague, cholera and other epidemics, not to mention their utter helplessness at the first breath of famine.

The First Step.

Dr. Slater is also inclined to think that this abnormal poverty of the labouring classes has had a tendency to make them reckless and timid and superstitious in their religious beliefs. Judged by the actual conditions in India, Dr. Slater is of opinion that India requires to attain a certain level of Western philosophy of determination to improve the economic condition of her people. The first step, therefore, to improve the Indian wages would be to improve the efficiency of the Indian labourer, who should be made to realise fully the forces at work in the modern industrial world. The disinclination to import into India European apparatus in agricultural and industrial matters should be given up. Only by these means, which will undoubtedly increase the productive capacity of Indian labour, can there be a material improvement in wages.

Care of Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.

The mention of the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee is enough to recall to mind one of the numerous ways in which war exacts its toll from suffering humanity. Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, the Chairman, and all associated with him are to be congratulated upon the success of the work done by this Committee, which was started just a year ago. The work is done at St. Dunstan's Hotel, London, and it is beyond praise. Some of the men trained there are already running small poultry farms or are set up in little businesses as cobblers, mat-makers, basket-makers and the like. Others are rapidly qualifying as masseurs, as shorthand writers (by the Braille system) and typists, and as telephone operators. A scheme of after-care for the men settled at their various occupations has been entrusted to a special department of the National Institute for the Blind. These men, "broke in the wars" in a very real sense, have good reason to be grateful to Mr. Pearson for his efforts on their behalf. Mr. Pearson, himself, lost his eyesight some years ago and had to give up all his work in connection with the many newspapers he had founded, and he has since devoted himself to philanthropic work for the blind.

Official and Personal.

An engagement is announced between Mr. James Crerar, I.C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Miss Eve Brand, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Brand and Mrs. Brand of Littledone, Sussex, and first cousin of His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

Captain Bullock has arrived at Government House and Sir Victor Horsley is expected by the incoming mail steamer.

There was a dinner party at Government House last night at which the following were present:—

Mr. and Mrs. L. Robertson, Lt-Colonel and Mrs. A. Street, Lt-Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Dickson, Mrs. Keatings, Lt-Colonel R. S. Pottinger, Mrs. Rathfield, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Major E. C. G. Maddock, Lt. Commander T. S. L. Dorman, Fleet Paymaster M. Leask, Staff Surgeon C. A. Gayer Phippe, Captain E. C. Baxter, Captain and Mrs. R. M. Howell, Mr. E. G. Pottinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Husain B. Tyabji, Captain Bullock, Miss E. Brand and their Excellencies' Staff.

The Bishop of Lahore has arrived at Viceregal Lodge as the guest of his Excellency Lord Hardinge.

Before proceeding to Maymyo Sir Harcourt Butler will on April 4th make a tour through the riverine stations in Upper Burma. His honour makes a brief stay at Maymyo about the Easter time and then proceeds on tour to the northern Shan States, visiting the Lashio and Bawdwin mines.

Mr. Zemin, Pleader, Calcutta Police Court left Calcutta on Thursday night for Bombay en route to the front where he has been appointed as an interpreter.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Lord Curzon is making good progress. The condition of Lord Scarsdale is serious.

Lord Sydenham and Sir Robert Carlyle have been made members of the Central Tribunal.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Mr. Asquith is still confined to his house.

Lord Curzon is not so well to-day.

Lord Scarsdale is weakening.

Sir Starr Jameson is making good progress.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

GAINING UPPER HAND.

ZEEBRUGGE DESTROYED,

FIGHTING WEST OF THE MEUSE.

Fighting is general along the whole Russian front. The Russians captured two woods and a village in the Jacobstadt sector, and a line of trenches south of Dvinsk. A particularly desperate engagement is in progress north of Postavy, half-way between Dvinsk and Vilna.

The Russians are also gaining the upper hand in the battle on the south-western shore of Lake Naroez, north-east of Vilna.

A fight preceded the Russian occupation of Ispahan, the inhabitants welcoming the Russians with enthusiasm.

West of the Meuse, after an all-day bombardment, the Germans made several attacks in the Avocourt wood and Malancourt village, but all attempts to debouch from the Avocourt wood were stopped by artillery and infantry fire.

With the British there was some hand grenade fighting in mine craters without changing the situation north-west of Vermilles.

The Galloper lightship is reported to have been torpedoed and sunk, a steamer reports that only the mast of the ship was above the water.

As the result of the recent Allied air raid in force, a Rotterdam telegram states that Zeebrugge has been reduced to a scrap heap.

Herr Balin has declared that Germany's policy is to prevent all traffic between the United Kingdom and European countries, neutral or not.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

MONARCHY MOVEMENT ABANDONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 22.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Peking says the State Department has issued a mandate announcing the abandonment of the monarchy and resumption of the republic.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

ANOTHER GENERAL JOINS VILLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

A telegram from Columbus, New Mexico, says it is reported that General Herrera has revolted against Carranza and taken the field in western Chihuahua with two thousand followers in favour of Villa.

ZEBRUGGE A HUGE SCRAP HEAP.

SENSATIONAL RESULT OF ALLIED AIR RAID.

ZEEBRUGGE A SCRAP HEAP

EFFECTS OF ALLIED AIR RAID.

VERY LITTLE ESCAPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

A telegram from Rotterdam says the only things at Zeebrugge to escape the Allied air bombs were two submarines, which submerged in dock and three torpedo boats which fled to sea.

They manœuvred in the mine field, but airmen forced them further out only to be chased by British destroyers.

Zeebrugge is now a huge scrap heap.

A telegram from Amsterdam says numerous wounded marines have arrived at Bruges from Zeebrugge. Some patrol boats, as well as destroyers, fled from Zeebrugge to avoid bombardment.

A German submarine was seen hugging the Dutch coast and later a destroyer towed another into Zeebrugge.

DUTCH PROTEST TO GERMANY

FORESTALLED BY GERMAN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Mar. 22.

Official Dutch representations in Berlin regarding the sinking of the Tubantia have been forestalled by the declaration of the German Minister at the Hauge.

DUTCH LINER FOR INDIA.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar 22.

It is announced that the departure for India of the liner Konigin der Nederlanden, which was arranged for March 25, has been provisionally postponed.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 22.

It is reported that Herr Ballin has declared that Germany's policy is to prevent all traffic between the United Kingdom and European countries, neutral or not.

GALLOPER LIGHTSHIP SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Lloyds state that the Galloper lightship is reported to have been torpedoed and sunk.

A telegram from Ymuiden says a steamer which has arrived there reports that she found only the mast of the Galloper lightship above the surface.

MOTOR AMBULANCES FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

CINEMATOGRAPH ASSOCIATION'S GIFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

The King at Buckingham Palace to-day inspected twenty motor ambulances out of fifty which the Cinematograph Trades Association is presenting to the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem for use in Mesopotamia.

HARBOROUGH BYE-ELECTION

SIR E. CARSON SUPPORTS MR. GIBSON BOWLES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Mr. Asquith in a message to Mr. Harris, the Coalition candidate at Harborough says:—"I trust you will demonstrate the the true unity on the nation which is our greatest strength in the prosecution of the war."

Sir E. Carson has sent a letter to Mr. Gibson Bowles paying a tribute to the latter's services in saving the country from the disastrous results of the Declaration of London. He says: "I am a supporter of the Coalition and every opportunity ought to be taken to strengthen its hands by election to the Commons of men whose criticism will help to solve great international problems."

FIRE ON THE GHAZEE UNDER CONTROL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The fire on the Ghazee is now well under control.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT. IN PROGRESS.

RUSSIANS GAINING UPPER HAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 23.

The communiqué says fighting is general along the whole front. The Russians captured two woods and a village in the Jacobstadt sector and a line of trenches south of Dvinsk. A particularly desperate engagement is in progress north of Postavy, half-way between Dvinsk and Vilna.

Enemy counter-attacks with the object of recapturing trenches failed. The Russians are gaining the upper hand in the battle on the south-western shore of Lake Naroez, north-east of Vilna, were they have forced three lines of entanglements and trenches in a series of fierce attacks, notwithstanding the German use of gases, capturing over a thousand prisoners, twelve machine guns and other material.

The Russians by using gas effectively checked attempted counter-attacks.

FEELING THEIR WAY.

GERMANS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says that throughout the Verdun attacks the Germans were diligently feeling Russia's front from Riga for 220 miles south.

As the failure of the Germans at Verdun became more evident, the feelers became more determined. The Germans have become most energetic in roadmaking and formidable forces and masses of munitions and supplies occupy the roads west of Shavli throughout the dark hours.

Timber bridges for every possible crossing of the Dwina are lying at railway sidings. The Russians have now begun to reply to the German reconnaissances in force where it suits them, but the region of Dwinsk and the northward terrain are unsuitable.

OBJECT OF VERDUN ATTACK.

One military writer is of opinion, that as the Verdun attack was designed to prevent a united Anglo-French push elsewhere the German activity in the region of Riga and Dwinsk is intended to prevent an advance in Galicia. The Germans will be disillusioned on this score, Russia having now at her command an inexhaustable supply of men and munitions.

WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Berlin now admits the withdrawal to a long narrow salient fifty miles south of Drisviaty.

Petrograd announces that the Russians have carried the enemy front trenches, thirty miles south of Drisviaty and does not mention the extent of the front.

OCCUPATION OF ISPAHAN.

INHABITANTS WELCOME THE RUSSIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 23.

A fight preceded the Russian occupation of Ispahan. The inhabitants were exhausted by Turkish and German looting and welcomed the Russians with enthusiasm.

The Governor-General and authorities previously joined the Russians, with whom they re-entered city.

THE BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

The Budget will probably be introduced the second week in April, but the date is not yet fixed.

LONDON, March 23.

It is now stated that the Budget will be taken in the first week in April.

The handsome silver cup presented for the Karachi Hockey Tournament by Messrs. Haji Dossul and Sons was lately stolen from the Karachi Gymkhana where it was deposited together with other valuables. Messrs. Haji Dossul and Sons have now generously undertaken to replace the cup.

WEST OF THE MEUSE.

ALL-DAY BOMBARDMENT.

ENEMY'S FUTILE INFANTRY ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 24.

The communiqué says west of the Meuse after an all day bombardment the Germans made several attacks on our front in Avocourt wood and Malancourt village, but all enemy attempts to debouch from Avocourt wood were stopped by our artillery and infantry fire.

The enemy succeeded in gaining a footing on the small Haucourt hill, about a kilometre south-west of Malancourt.

East of the Meuse there was intense bombardment in the Douaumont-Vaux region.

French artillery bombarded enemy works in Belgium and north of the Aisne and in Argonne.

CONCERTED ATTACK EXPECTED.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 23.

A semi-official statement says the German advance of 800 yards at Avocourt is tactically unimportant. Before they can threaten the Morthomme position the Germans must advance over long glacis devoid of cover and exposed to frontal and flanking fire. For this reason all attempts to debouch from the Avocourt Wood yesterday were stopped dead. The withdrawal of our line some hundred yards behind the Haucourt Hill which formed an exposed salient, has given real solidity to our front. It is therefore improbable that a fresh German onslaught will make further progress. The continuance of bombardment in the Malancourt-Esnes and Douaumont-Damloup sectors foreshadows a concerted attack on both banks of the Meuse provided that the enemy has sufficient troops. Our soldiers await attacks firmly, knowing that if they cannot keep the enemy from obtaining local successes by infamous liquid fire, they are certain to prevent any general German success.

WITH THE BRITISH.

ENEMY'S POSITION SUCCESSFULLY BOMBARDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

The British communiqué says, last night the enemy exploded two mines, but caused no casualties.

There was some hand grenade fighting in mine craters north-east of Vermilles without changing the situation.

To-day our guns and trench mortars successfully bombarded the enemy's position south-west of Wezmaquart.

PAY OF OFFICERS INVALIDED FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacNeill suggested that it was a great injustice that British officers from India, who were invalided to England, received Indian rates of pay only for three months.

Mr. Forster replied that the decision to that effect was a concession and made after full consultation with the Government of India.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, March 23.

Fires at Augusta in Georgia and Nashville in Tennessee have caused damage of six million and a million and a half dollars respectively. Damage in the fire at Paris in Texas amounts to eight million dollars.

THE GERMAN FLEET

WILL IT RISK A FIGHT?

PREPARING FOR "THE DAY"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables.—

Mr. Archibald Hurd writing in the "Daily Telegraph" expresses the opinion that a naval action in the North Sea is at present out of the question.

On the other hand, other papers publish an article from a naval base stating that German warships have been out and that our sailors are convinced they will come out again soon. The dash for the Dogger Bank when the Arabia was sunk was not their only dash. We have got in some blows.

Our fleet is now never long in her moorings, but has become restless. There has been something doing and we expect a lot more. Officers are buoyant and the lower ratings are contented, for the fears that the Germans would never come out, have been dispelled. Hopes have suddenly blossomed and bloomed that the Germans are preparing for the "Tag."

The command of the North Sea has never left our hands for a second. The time is approaching when the absolute unfettered command of these waters will mean more to Germany than even to us. To challenge it will transcend all other considerations to Germany. Knowing this, the writer asks, is the movement of the German fleet intended to anticipate our action?

DISCUSSION ON ARMY VOTES.

THE CASE OF MARRIED MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

During the discussion on Army votes in the House of Commons attention was again drawn to the case of married men.

Mr. Long stated that reserved occupations had been largely reduced. It had been decided that in a variety of tradesmen below certain ages, varying from 25 and 35 in different trades, must be released, also that a greater demand could justly be made upon agriculture.

These decisions would be applicable immediately and would greatly affect the numbers available.

The provisions of the Military Service Act for avoidance of industrial compulsion was leaving too wide gaps, and a remedy was being considered.

DERBY MARRIED GROUPS.

POSTPONEMENT OF CALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Lord Derby told a deputation of married attested men that the postponement of the call for later married groups was due solely to congestion of Tribunals. It was impossible to wait for men while single men were extracted from the starred trades.

MARRIED MEN AND COMPULSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Papers state that an order extending the age-limit to 45, will probably be issued this week. It is understood that some of the Unionist War Committee met Mr. Bonar Law yesterday and heard his views on the subject of the movement to press compulsion of married men on the Government.

Mr. Bonar Law deprecated an attempt to force the hands of the Government.

LARGER TYPE OF BRITISH AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar 23.

In the Commons in the course of a debate on the Air Service, Mr. Tennant said that we were constructing numerous aeroplanes of a larger type and were pursuing an offensive policy.

EMPLOYMENT FOR PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

In the Lords, Lord Newton said he hoped that soon all military prisoners in Britain would be usefully employed. They were considering regulations for the employment of interned civilians.

DISTINCTION FOR THE VICEROY

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER

SIGNAL REWARD FOR SERVICES IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 24.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint his Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst a Knight of the Garter in recognition of his services as Viceroy of India.

KING ALBERT'S PLEDGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

King Albert having promised not to quit Belgium until the country is entirely liberated, General Cadorna goes there to see him after his visits to France and England.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain V H Wells, Warwickshires.

Second-Lieutenant W F Crawford, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Second-Lieutenant J Mckinnon, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant A H Topham, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant T S Pope, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant J S Thompson, Yorks and Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant N M Walker, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieutenant J H Wilson, Cheshires

Second-Lieutenant L A Woodward, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant C. Worsley, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant T W Brown Royal Lancasters.

Second-Lieutenant W S Harvey, Royal Lancasters.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES: NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant J. J. Beasley, Irish Fusiliers.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Second-Lieutenant C C Pocock, East Sur-

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain F M Evans, Royal Lancasters.

Captain A Patterson, Artillery.

Lieutenant G E Bowley, Lincolns.

Lieutenant D D Mcbean, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant T T Ellison, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant G D Morris, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Major J H Jaques, West Yorks.

Captain A F Kilby, South Staffs.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant R P Hayes, Somerset Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant C C Pocock, East Surreys.

DIED.

Lieutenant H G Roitley, Engineers.

NOW PRISONER.

Lieutenant G S Insall, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Captain J G Boyton, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Captain J D Denninston, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant C J Ashton, West Kents.

Second-Lieutenant F R Cooper, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant R. A Coppin, West Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant E A Pam, West Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant D J Deslandes, East Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant J C Ferguson, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant A I James, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant C Kniveton, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant S Phillips, Lincolns.

Second-Lieutenant J P Teahan, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieutenant S Waring, Irish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant A S Smetzler, East Kents.

BALKAN CASUALTIES: DIED.

Lieutenant J R Hadfield, Manchesters.

DELHI, March 24

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 38, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Colonel A H Moorhead, I.M.S.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant A C Loch (I.A.R.O.) 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 23.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 37, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. E. Wilson, Volunteer Maxim Gun Company.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W. H. German, 1—6th Devonshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. G. K. H. Cochrane, 1st H. L. I.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. F. H. B. Watson, 10th Norfolks.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

END OF SESSION.

BUDGET DEBATE.

LORD HARDINGE'S CLOSING SPEECH.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

The cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council closed yesyterday after a sitting of some six hours' duration.

The proceedings commenced with the unveiling by the Viceroy, in the anti-chamber, of the busts of Sir John Jenkins and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

General speeches on the Budget were afterwards made by a number of non-official members, the most universal note struck being one of appreciation of the fairness of the Government's financial proposals and regret at the approaching departure of Lord Hardinge.

Lord Hardinge then delivered a long and comprehensive farewell speech.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

The last meeting of the current session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a large attendance of members and visitors.

SIR J JENKINS AND SIR G. F. WILSON.

BUSTS UNVEILED.

Before the commencement of the Council to-day his Excellency the Viceroy unveiled the marble busts of the late Sir John Jenkins and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in the Council anti-Chamber.

Speeches inviting his Excellency to unveil the busts were made by Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan in the case of late Sir John Jenkins' bust and by Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis in that of Sir Guy Fleetwood's bust. All the members of the Council were present.

His Excellency in unveiling the bust of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, said:—

Gentlemen, I readily accede to the request that you have made that I should unveil the bust of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. The kindly remarks that Sir Gangadhar has made bear eloquent testimony to the strong hold that Sir Guy was able to establish upon the affection and respect of the members of my Council by his friendly and genial attitude towards them. And that attitude was no mere make-believe; for, I think, I am justified in saying that he was sincerely animated by the most liberal and friendly feelings towards India and Indian aspirations. I have never had any doubt in my mind that his feelings towards India were heartily reciprocated by India and India did not hesitate to give full expression to the warmth of her sentiments when he took his departure from these shores. Speaking for myself, I always found Sir Guy a helpful colleague as Finance Member. He certainly had not quite the same heavy burden of anxiety and responsibility to bear as the war has brought upon the shoulders of the present holder of that high and honourable office. But he guarded our money bags with a keen sense of duty and brought to the solution of the knotty problems with which the Finance Member is so constantly beset, an acute and versatile intellect. In the public eye a Finance Member must be largely judged by his budgets and the budgets of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson were a series of personal triumphs. Finally, let me not forget to mention that during the two months when I was incapacitated by illness a far greater portion of anxiety and responsibility than usual, fell to the lot of my Council. As the senior member of my Council and Vice-President of my Legislative Council Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's share of the burden was not only the heaviest but came at a time when the preparation of the Budget is a sufficient task to engross the energies of any ordinary man. But he rose to the occasion and with the loyal co-operation and assistance of his colleagues he faced the additional labour with a courage and endurance beyond all praise. It will bring a glow of pleasure to the heart of Sir Guy to know that his friends out here have taken these means to keep his memory green and equally will it be a source of happiness to his friends out here to be able to refresh old memories by gazing at his friendly and familiar lineaments.

In unveiling the bust of the late Sir John Jenkins, the Viceroy said:—

Gentlemen, it is a pleasure and an honour to carry out this little ceremony that you have invited me to perform. It was only during the last year of Sir John Jenkins' life that I had the privilege of his acquaintance and I am proud to add his friendship. And in the whole of my career I have met few people who combined so much ability with so many endearing qualities and above all with such utter sincerity. Few men had served India as well as he. And when I came out to this country it was a great advantage to find at my side in the office a man of such strong character, high ideals and broad sympathies, while his powerful intellect gave him an unrivalled grasp of the problems with which he had to deal. He was one or those who never used words to conceal his thoughts. But outspoken as he was, the kindness of his nature won him the real friendship of the members of my Council and of all those with whom he had to work. To me personally his premature death was a grievous loss for the wealth of his knowledge and experience and the generous liberality of his ideas were quite priceless. To-day as his familiar features are disclosed to our view I am sure our hearts will all go to the gracious lady who after so many years of companionship, still mourns his loss at home, and I trust it may give her some small pleasure to think of us gathered here to-day to pay this little tribute to one whose memory we with her so dearly cherish.

After the unveiling ceremony his Excellency proceeded to the Council.

BUDGET DEBATE.

MR. MAUNG BAH TOO.

After interpellations the discussion on the Budget for 1916-17 was taken up.

Mr. Maung Bah Too was the first who spoke. He expressed gratitude for the revision of the Burma settlement and thanked the Government of India for sending Sir Harcourt Butler as Lieutenant-Governor of the province. He thanked his Excellency the Viceroy for his kind message to the Burma Legislative Council.

MAHARAJA OF CASSIMBAZAR.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar in the course of his speech said, directly after the war eager and spontaneous offers were made to the Government for active service on the field and contributions of money came from all parts. He reminded the Council that no act of legislation was necessary to make the people pay and he hoped that the extra taxation was only a temporary measure and would be withdrawn after the war. He thanked his Excellency the Viceroy for the unfailing courtesy which the members had received at his hands and hoped that he would continue to take abiding interest in Indian affairs.

RAJA OF A MAHMUDABAD.

The Raja of Mahmudabad in the course of his speech referred to the war and India's loyal response to the needs of the Empire at the present crisis. He said the present war was more in magnitude than the war in the Mahabharat. He appealed to the Government that increased taxation should not long remain as permanent burdens of the people. He strongly criticised that portion of the financial statement which referred to cotton excise duty and the attitude of the Government with regard to it. He wondered why certain branch of public service should continue to receive the compensation allowance, while the others were making so enormous sacrifices for the war. He concluded by warm reference to Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty, which, he said, would remain memorable in the history of India. Sympathy, he said, was the keynote of Lord Hardinge's administration, which had touched the responsive hearts of his millions of countrymen.

RAJA ABU JAFAR.

Raja Abu Jafar said that although fresh taxes have been imposed to meet estimated deficit he could not help thinking that the taxes have been carefully thought. He hoped that the investigations and suggestions of the industrial commission would be extremely beneficial to Indian commerce. The establishment of a technological institution had been a great want in the United Provinces. He hoped the Sarda canal project would receive careful consideration. In conclusion he said the people of India would gratefully remember the many varied services which Lord Hardinge had rendered to India.

MR. BARUA.

Mr. Barua said a deficit budget was not a happy subject to talk about. It was too much to expect that the dreadful war would come to an end so soon as to enable the Finance Member before he laid down his office to relieve India from the additional taxation, which he had imposed. He referred to the tea industry of Assam and said that the imposition of taxation on tea was only a temporary measure and would be withdrawn soon after the war. The territorial readjustment carried out in Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty would, he hoped, result in individual freedom of the provinces. In paying an eloquent tribute to Lord Hardinge's administration, he said, the Viceroy had carried out in practice the promise given by the Royal Proclamation of successive Sovereigns.

MALIK UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA.

Malik Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana said he followed this session's debates in Council with interest which reminded him once again of Indian politics. He did not agree with the attitude of certain members in thinking that the Government of India were unmindful of their duty. Such impressions when embodied in public speeches during the war were misleading to the ignorant. He hoped that the present term of the Council could have been extended till the end of the war. He considered the Government had imposed taxes on the right articles and if they had not taxed salt, he would have criticised the omission. He strongly deprecated any reduction in the army and asked for increased pensions and grant of lands to soldiers with or without service conditions. He said India had responded splendidly to the call of time but they must look ahead for the future wellbeing and said India should not be long behind in adopting compulsory service. In conclusion he said Lord Hardinge had been the greatest of the Indian Viceroys.

MR. DADABHOY.

Mr. Dadabhoy said:

My Lord, a deficit budget with fresh taxation does not ordinarily elicit encomiums upon the Minister, but the present extraordinary situation and the skilful management of our finances to which the budget before us bears testimony, have secured for the Hon. Sir William Meyer felicitations practically from all quarters. Notwithstanding heavy expenditure of an unexpected nature during the year nearing its end, the revised deficit is less than the budget estimate by a trifle over 12¾ lakhs of rupees. Several unforeseen causes have undoubtedly contributed to the result, but the Hon. Finance Member's skilful handling of a difficult situation accounts for much of it. The only item of expenditure open to comment is perhaps the fairly heavy capital outlay on unproductive works. The question of extra taxation to make up a comparatively small deficit in the coming year has already been debated in this Council. The only point which I should like to press upon the attention of Government in that connection is that any surplus that may accure, should be applied towards the prevention of ignorance and disease.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

My Lord, it is regrettable that the educational policy of Government should be stereotyped, and the suggestions of a necessary departure do not receive earnest consideration. I will deal only with one point by way of illustration. Admittedly India is an agricultural country, admittedly about three-quarters of the total population derive their sustenance from land. The supreme importance of agriculture to economic India is recognised in the maintenance of a combined portfolio of agriculture and revenue. But what about the spread of agricultural education? There is no attempt at a general spread of agricultural education: We have begun, perhaps, at the wrong end. The Institute at Pusa and the Provincial Colleges are excellent institutions in their way, but we require, more than anything else, an adequate number of special schools of an elementary and secondary nature. The better and more economical course would be to include agriculture as a subject of study in the general elementary school, and to convert a large percentage of the existing secondary schools into, what in Germany are called, "real" schools in contradistinction to the gymnasia or the grammar schools, with agriculture occupying a position of some importance in the curriculum.

My Lord, one whole year has passed since the Government decided to consult the Central Provinces and Berar about the proposal submitted by me in Council for the elevation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court into a Chief Court. I have reasons to believe that local public opinion as also the opinions of the judges on this subject have been collected by the Local Government. This Government should be in possession of them by this time. I hope and trust this question will now be sympathetically considered by them, and a scheme will be prepared and worked before long.

One other suggestion. Opinion in India is gravitating towards the ideal of her direct representation in the House of Commons by her trusted leaders. The European war will perhaps introduce important changes in the political relations of the outlying units of the Empire to the United Kingdom, and there is more than a possibility of the bonds of union between them being drawn closer. May we Indians not hope to be bound more firmly to England by this great concession also?

I share the general regret at the Hon. Sir William Clark's approaching departure from India, but we are buoyed up with the hope that, in the distinguished career that for a certainty awaits him in England, he will translate his sympathy for India into action with greater effect.

My Lord, the termination of Your Excellency's Viceroyalty is viewed by the people with poignant grief. But may God spare you long and give you strength and opportunity to employ your talent and power and authority in the great cause of Indian regeneration which has been uppermost in your mind through trial and tribulation during your illustrious Indian career.

SIR FAZULBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimboy after observing that the present Budget had increased the people's confidence in Sir William Meyer, suggested the desirablity of considerably reducing, if not of altogether avoiding, the expenditure on fodder concessions by encouraging the proper system of fodder storage in areas specially liable to famine,—a method which, if practised as it might without difficulty, be done, save some six lakhs of rupees. In vew of the weak feeling noticeable in the market regarding the 3½ per cent. Government promissory notes, he would request an early announcement on the proposed convers on scheme. Turning to the settlement of policy after the war he opined that it was an imperative necessity to secure for India the utmost favourable treatment among the nations of the world. In the matter of Indian emigration he thought it would satisfy all, if while securing a complete reciprocity between India and the Colonies sufficiently large areas overseas well suited for Indian life were reserved for Indian emigrants. After explaining his satisfaction at the attitude of the Government towards the excise duty on cotton and the pearl industry and expressing incidentally his sincere regret at the coming retirement of Sir William Clark, he passed on to the present rate of infant mortality in India which required urgently a thorough enquiry. The figure 19.9 per cent. which ruled in 1913 was high in all conscience and they should not rest satisfied till proper remedial measures were adopted. He concluded his speech after referring to the manifold acts of high statesmanship and practical sympathy which marked the Viceroy's tenure of office by expressing the hope that the noble policy initiated by him would continue to animate the British Indian administration receiving further development at the hands of his successors.

MAHARAJA OF NASHIPUR.

The Maharaja of Nashipur said there had been keen disappointment in certain quarters for there being no duty on raw cotton. As to income-tax it appeared that out of the population of 240 millions the tax of only 13,000 had been more than doubled. He regretted there was no assurance by the Finance Minister that this tax would last only till the end of the war. He said there was an increase in expenditure under the head "military" but they should not grudge it at the present time. There was a gradual increase in police expenditure and he thought he would not deprecate it considering the present condition of the country, but it was a significant fact that the police were looked upon with suspicion and the people had very little confidence in them and he hoped the Government should enquire into the reason why there was no co-operation between the police and the people. In conclusion, he said Lord Hardinge had placed the whole country under a deep debt of gratitude and had captured the hearts of the people by his sympathetic and statesmanlike policy.

MR. F. H. STEWART.

Mr. F. H. Stewart said the commercial community was anxious not to appear in any way opposed to the additional taxation at this time of the war. He hoped, however, that the additional burdens imposed would be temporary only and also that the usual railway allotments would be restored when more normal times came round. He pointed out that the new export taxes would press heavily upon the industries concerned, especially in the case of tea with which Java was competing increasingly. As regards the import duties the commercial community realised that it was necessary that these should be raised but here also there were several industries that would affect them and such things as light railway materials, etc., might reasonably be exempted. As regards the income-tax, generally this tax was pre-eminently and widely unpopular and was also objectionable in this country where so many people had to pay it twice over. Speaking personally he would have preferred to see this small sum to be raised, obtained not by increasing the income-tax but by a surcharge on telegram charges, postage and railway charges. In view, however, of the drastic legislation introduced and the sacrifices of wealth and life that were being made for the Empire at Home and in India, the commercial community of Calcutta were proud and glad to be able to help in some way. It might not be possible for all of them to fight but they could and they would pay.

MR. BIRKETT.

Mr. Birkett said the reception of the Budget must have been a great satisfaction to the Finance Member. All were sorry that the existing import duty rates could not have been maintained. He expressed his appreciation, however, at the exemption of pearls. He thought that the full amount of the loans proposed should be raised to the maximum, consideration, however, being given to the bonds and other holders of the existing Government Paper. The shortage of coal in Bombay was a serious one, the difficulty being the absence of double railway tracks to that centre which should be constructed when practicable. The income-tax was unpopular because it fell upon so few persons; more efficient collection arrangements therefore were desirable. He was glad to hear from Mr. Hill that research agricultural work was being continued in spite of the war. In conclusion, Mr. Birkett expressed grateful thanks on behalf of the commercial community of Bombay for the efforts that had been made to keep the Government of India in touch with them. Their demonstration of this appreciation would be visible when his Excellency passed through Bombay next month.

SIR GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis after referring to the cheerfulness with which the call for additional burdens was answered by the people, pleaded for a periodical enquiry into the average income per head of the population as it would form a basis for a fairer conclusion as to the tax-paying capacity of the people. He then referred to the pecuniary as well as purely military part played by India in the present war to disprove the unjust charge of indifference laid so often at their doors. Continuing Sir Gangadhar said:—"My Lord, the time has not come for putting forward our claims to political advancement and we have no desire to press them now, but since the outbreak of the war, there have been numerous references to the question of India's position in the Empire on the restoration of peace, it is permissible therefore to express the hope that the position should be one of honour and trust and sound economic strength and that in the event of the lessons of this war necessitating heavy military charges over and above the former standard, the apportionment of India's charges will be made carefully and equitably in consultation with Indian representatives on the principles laid down by the Welby Commission. He hoped also that at the same time the question of India's fiscal relationship with the rest of the Empire would be settled with an eye to India's economic interests and that further she would thence-forward be adequately and directly represented in the Councils of the Empire." Finally he paid a tribute to Sir William Clark, the retiring Commerce and Industries member, and to Lord Hardinge. He expressed the hope that his Excellency would not fail to watch over the interests of India even after his retirement.

On the Council reassembling after lunch, Sir William Clark said that as the Vice-President of the Council he felt it his duty to offer to his Excellency felicitations of the Council for his Majesty the King-Emperor conferring on him the most noble Order of the Knight of the Garter. (Hear, hear, cheers). It was a source of intense satisfaction to India and specially to the Council with which his Excellency was intimately connected to have the privilege of congratulating him just on the eve of his departure from India. It was at an unique occasion that the announcement came when his Excellency would be presiding for the last time over his full Council.

His Excellency the Viceroy thanked the Council in acknowledging the warm congratulations.

Several other members then spoke and Sir William Meyer replied.

LORD HARDINGE'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy then delivered a long and comprehensive farewell address dealing with a very large number of current questions. In connection with the cotton duties his Excellency referred to the assurance which had been given that the question would be reconsidered after the war and said, he thought, the best interests of India were being taken into account in postponing a decision about the cotton duties which after all formed only a fraction of the fiscal system built up in India.

Alluding to the war Lord Hardinge said that no peace was possible until the German menace had been reduced to impotence. His Excellency went on to discuss the situation in the various theatres of war. In this connection he referred especially to the splendid success so recently achieved by the Russian arms in the Caucasus. Turning to the French he referred particularly to the recent gallant resisting and driving back with tremendous losses of German forces which had been collected to make a supreme effort for a decisive victory before the moment arrived when the enemy anticipated and declared a general advance of the Allies. This advance would probably not be long deferred and they might rest assured that it was being deferred only to make it more deadly when the time came.

Turning to the East his Excellency said the relations with Persia were most friendly and the Amir of Afghanistan had recently renewed his royal word to observe strict neutrality. As regards the Indian frontier perfect tranquility prevailed except for certain Mahsud raiders who would receive drastic punishment when our other preoccupations permitted. As regards the interior of India with the one exception of some regrettable murders and dacoities in Bengal, the situation could hardly be more favourable, though the Government had ample evidence of German designs to create trouble based on the falacy that India would be disloyal to the Empire. Going on to refer to the help which India was giving in the war his Excellency mentioned, whereas, previously the largest expedition which had ever left India's shores comprised 18,000 soldiers, since the outbreak of the present war India had sent three hundred thousand soldiers overseas besides contributing several millions sterling worth of war material.

ASPIRATIONS OF INDIANS.

Alluding to the aspirations of Indians his Excellency said he did not for a moment wish to discountenance self-government for India as a national ideal. It was a perfectly legitimate aspiration and had the warm sympathy of all moderate men. But in the present position of India it was not idealism that was needed but practical politics and practical solutions to questions arising out of social and political conditions. They should look the facts squarely in the face and do their utmost to grapple with realities. To lightly raise extravagant hopes and encourage unrealisable demands, could only tend to delay and not to accelerate political progress. He knew this was the sentiment of wise and thoughtful Indians.

Referring to local Government his Excellency expressed himself in favour of greater decentralisation and delegation of more powers to these administrations.

With reference to what would happen in India after the war it was patent to all that questions of far-reaching importance would arise provoking discussion and requiring sympathetic decision. In this quiring sympathetic decision. In this connection his Excellency thought the question of improving the status, positions, and prospects of Indian officers and men should take precedence over all others. Special provisions would also have to be made for the permanently injured and for the care of orphans.

Alluding to New Delhi his Excellenly said the King-Emperor continued to take the greatest interest in the progress of the undertaking and no unworthy considerations or petty ideas of parsimony should be allowed to curtail the future glory and beauty of a capital which would be a monument of progress and national development. The test of the war had proved that the move to Delhi had produced no loss of efficiency, while the central nature of the place was beginning to be fully realised, especially by the Ruling Chiefs.

In conclusion, speaking with much feeling, his Excellency took leave of his Council. He felt a pang of regret at the thought of how little more he could do to help and serve the land and the people he loved so well. He relinquished the helm however to Lord Chelmsford who was a man of high ideals and generous sympathies. He thanked the Council for their confidence and help and gratefully acknowledged the assistance he had received. He left India with the inherited love increased manifold by personal experience, of the sterling qualities, kindness and sympathy of the Indian people. He had honestly given of his best for India and he bid all farewell.

His Excellency resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

(Continued from Column 6.)

him. The first was that they should go back to the old arrangement of terms. And the other was that the Bombay University should appeal to the Oxford and Cambridge Universities directly as a sister University. He considered that the attitude of the colleges of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities was very unreasonable. Whatever their general policy with regard to applications for admissions might be, he thought the Bombay University had a right to expect from them that when India sent to them their most brilliant students they ought to be most willing to deviate from their usual practice.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the question be referred back to the Syndicate for a review of its decision.

Mr. E. D. Talati seconded the motion, which was carried.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARS.

ADMISSION TO OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

"UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE."

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor at the outset read a letter from the Private Secretary to Lord Hardinge, stating that his Excellency desired him to convey through the Vice-Chancellor to the Senate his most cordial thanks for the high honour which they proposed to confer on him and that it would always be a source of great pleasure and gratification to his Excellency to hold the degree of Doctor of Laws of the University of Bombay.

The Senate considered a proposal to invite applications for the Government of India scholarship in the year preceding the one in which the scholarship is at the disposal of the University.

Dr. Harold Mann moved the amendment of Regulation No. 3 of the Government of India Scholarship so as to enable the University to receive applications for the scholarship on the second Monday in November of the year preceding that in which the scholarship is at its disposal instead of Thursday following the third Tuesday in February of the year in question.

Dr. Mann said the whole difficulty had arisen on account of the change of time for holding the B.A. examination and the changed attitude on the part of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge Universities in regard to the admission of Indian students. For the purposes of this scholarship the two Universities required an intimation regarding the selected students early in June. It was not possible to do this on account of the time when they held the B.A. examination in Bombay. The demand of the colleges of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was extremely unreasonable. But after holding correspondence with the Government with a view to get special arrangements made for these students, the Syndicate had come to the conclusion that there was no alternative but to accept the suggestion made by the colleges concerned.

Mr. A. L. Covernton seconded the proposition.

AGE-LIMIT DIFFICULTY.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye then moved the following amendment:—

Omit all words after "That" and *substitute* as follows: "in view of the difficulty of getting admission to Oxford or Cambridge, Government be pleased to modify the rules for the scholarship in such a way as to enable the selected scholar to spend a year, if necessary, at London or some other British University with the advice of the Secretary of State for India, until he gets admission into a college, or is admitted as a non-collegiate student, at Oxford or Cambridge."

Mr. Paranjpye said the Bombay University had themselves created this difficulty by imposing an age-limit for the Matriculation examination. Under the former arrangement this difficulty was not felt as some of their brightest students could pass their Matriculation examination at the age of 15 and sometimes even of 14, so that they were placed in a position to go in for the Civil Service examination before the age of 22, and thus put themselves on almost the same footing as the English students in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He thought if they made unanimous representation in this matter they would be able to bring pressure upon the two universities to take a more favourable view. He did not think that Indian students would suffer in any way by studying at some other universities as suggested in his proposition. He took great pride in the Cambridge University where he had studied but still they could not overlook the fact that the London and some of the provincial universities were coming out very rapidly and in some respects were even superior to Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya seconded the amendment.

Dr. Fox enquired whether the difficulty would be solved if they could get their B.A. results out earlier than June.

The Vice-Chancellor said even then the difficulty would not be solved because some time would be required by the students to send in their application and by the Syndicate to consider them.

Mr. Covernton said it was impossible to expect the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge Universities to change their attitude. He considered it undesirable that as suggested by Mr. Paranjpye the students selected for the scholarship should stay for some time at a provincial university and then go to the Oxford or Cambridge University. The students would gain more if they stayed instead either at Oxford or Cambridge even for that short period, not with a view to get knowledge particularly but for certain amenities which were not available in other universities. He thought perhaps a solution of the difficulty would be to try and persuade the Secretary of State to permit these Indian students to go to some other universities.

NEED TO REVIEW DECISION.

The Vice-Chancellor said something should be done to prevent their rushing a decision on this question. He thought it would be desirable to ask the Syndicate to review its decision, so that it might consider the suggestions made during the discussion and bring before the Senate a scheme which would prove more satisfactory to the Senate as well as the students. Two solutions had suggested themselves to

(Continued in Column 5.)

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MUNICIPALITIES IN INDIA.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

RURAL BOARDS.

The following despatches from Earl Crewe to H. E. the Governor-General were laid on the table at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi on the 15th instant:—

India Office, London, 11th July, 1913.

My Lord,—I have examined with interest the letter from Your Excellency's Government of the 6th March, 1913, No. 4 Education, and its enclosures, in which you deal with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation on the subject of municipalities in India. You report that, as a result of a fresh examination of the whole question, you find evidence that there has been a steady advance in the efficiency of local bodies, and that future prospects are generally hopeful, and you forward a summary of the observations of Local Governments on the specific recommendation of the Commission.

2. I see clearly the magnitude of the obstacles that have to be overcome before India can acquire in any great or general measure the public opinion on local affairs and the will and ability to cope with municipal duties that exist in Western countries, but it is also true that no progress can be expected if the question is approached in too cautious a spirit. You refer to the position of Local Governments as immediately responsible for efficient administration, and propose in addressing them to indicate your assurance that it will be found possible in the more backward provinces to proceed steadily on the general lines of advance laid down by the Commission, and while maintaining all essential control to abstain from all unnecessary interference in matters of detail, and in particular to relieve officials of their municipal duties whenever possible. I agree that any attempt to exact uniformity in local administration, or to apply wholesale to existing conditions the general recommendations of the Commission, would be foredoomed to failure; and I fully concur in the view that Local Governments must be left to decide how far the circumstances of their provinces admit of an advance towards the management by the people of their own local affairs. I also recognise that something has been done in recent years of plenty to give full effect to the policy of freeing municipal revenues from certain charges which more properly fall on Government, e.g., for *Police*, and I am glad to observe that Your Excellency's Government are separately considering the possibility of giving further effect to the suggestions of the Commission in paragraph 833. The principle stated in paragraph 818 of the report, on which these suggestions are based, is in my opinion sound.

3. There are, however, certain large considerations that appear to me of importance in dealing with municipal administration, and I notice in the papers forwarded with your letter indications that these may not be fully appreciated at present by some authorities.

CONDITION OF SUCCESS.

4. Your Excellency's Government has given many pledges of an anxiety to promote, in municipal as in other areas, the development of sanitation and education as matters of Imperial concern. But the success of these great movements depends not merely on financial grants and the provision of expert officers, but on the extent to which the people can be brought to help in furthering them, not only individually but also collectively. The existence, therefore, throughout the country of moderately efficient municipal institutions is, as it appears to me, a necessary condition of permanency in the success of your efforts. Expert control is, as remarked in paragraph 4 of your letter, necessary to efficiency in these matters, but it cannot take the place which should be occupied by interested and active municipal authorities. You refer to the fact that in the resolution of the 18th May, 1882, the promotion of municipal and local self-Government was described as an instrument of political and popular education, and as being chiefly desirable from this point of view. It may also from one point of view be regarded as an extension of Lord Mayo's scheme of financial decentralisation and an endeavour to provide local agencies to take charge of local services of sanitation and elementary education, and some support to the suggestions of the Commission in paragraph 837 may be found in such a line of argument. I think it desirable that the attention of Local Governments should again be drawn to the consideration that any permanent success of your efforts in the direction of sanitary and educational progress depends largely on the extent to which it is found possible to foster the vitality of municipal authorities.

5. However that may be, it was recognised in 1882 that the movement was not directed primarily to immediate improvement in administration, but to the attainment of an efficiency based on intelligent co-operation of the people themselves in the sphere of public duty affecting their daily needs, and it was foreseen that failures would doubtless occur. Failures have occurred and may still be expected; but there have also been encouraging successes, and the former should not be allowed to weigh too heavily against the need to enlist the co-operation of the people and their representatives in the improvement of sanitation and education. Such co-operation must rest on an interest in the work and a feeling of responsibility, and these in turn can only be secured by entrusting to municipalities an adequate sphere of work, adequate funds, and sufficient powers of decision in respect of both. In this connection I would suggest for your consideration, with reference to paragraph 836 and 837 of the Commission's report, and to paragraph 7 of your letter, that it may be found that earmarked grants for sanitation and education are less fruitful in the long run in fostering the growth of responsibility than local self-government grants as to which the local bodies have discretion. On the other hand the risk attending unearmarked grants can hardly be regarded as a very serious one, since the sphere of municipal work as described by the Commission in paragraph 816, is such that their expenditure must directly or indirectly promote sanitation or education.

6. I request that you will give weight to these remarks in addressing the Local Governments as to the opinions which form an encloure to your letter under reply. I do not propose to discuss these opinions in detail, since I accept your view that the Local Governments must decide in consultation with you how best to foster and adequately finance municipal self-government within their provinces.

7. I accept your proposals on the subject of the Presidency municipalities and Rangoon and would only remark that in such cities where there is a responsible public Press and representation in the Provincial Councils, the case for entrusting large powers and extended freedom to the municipal bodies appears to be specially strong.

RURAL BOARDS IN INDIA.

India Office, London, the 25th December, 1915.

My Lord.—I have considered in Council Your Excellency's despatch in the Education Department No. 15, dated the 1st October, 1914, on the subject of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in connection with Rural Boards in India.

2. The method which you propose to adopt in dealing with these recommendations follows the principle laid down by your Government and accepted by me, in dealing with the Commission's recommendations as to municipalities, *viz.*, that no attempt should be made to exact uniformity in local administration, but that Local Governments should be left to decide how far the circumstances of their provinces admit of an advance. I note that the Local Governments have expressed willingness to accept, to a large extent the financial recommendations of the Commission, and I agree that the measure of progress accepted by the Local Government may be regarded as sufficient for present requirements. But while I would deprecate any attempt to bring pressure to bear on Local Governments to induce them to adopt larger measures of advance than they have themselves decided upon. I regard it as important that the Central Government should exercise watchfulness in the matter, and should be ready to help and foster every genuine sign of growth from below. In particular, I desire to associate myself with the view expressed by your Government in paragraph 4 of your circular letter of the 23rd September, 1914, that the present restrictions on the powers of Rural Boards with regard generally to budget expenditure and establishment should be gradually relaxed with due regard to local conditions and requirements.

ENGINEERING STAFF.

3. I notice that in one respect your Government depart from the principle of not attempting to prescribe uniformity. In addressing the Local Governments you have expressed the opinion that it is desirable for every District Board to have a competent engineering staff of its own, suggesting for consideration that in cases in which the finances of the Boards do not permit of the maintenance of a separate staff, a District Engineer corresponding more or less to an Executive Engineer might be placed in charge of two or more districts, and similarly that an officer corresponding more or less to a Superintending Engineer might be placed in charge of two or more divisions or other extended area. It appears to me that the necessities of the case are adequately met by the recommendation of the Commission, which was merely that in districts where there are sufficient works falling under Rural Boards to justify the special appointment of a trained engineer, a District Board which desires to entertain such an officer and can afford to pay him an adequate salary should be permitted to do so. The Local Governments have, generally speaking, expressed unwillingness to make any material advance in this matter, and I see no good reason for urging them to do so especially as the question is largely one of administrative economy, and the measure recommended by your Government may in some instances lead to uneconomical duplication of establishment.

THROWING BRICK-BAT INTO A TRAIN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

On Wednesday night while the up-Shillong Mail was running past the locomotive shed of the Sealdah station a large brick bat was hurled into a second class compartment. The missile struck a rifle rack which was dismantled and narrowly missed a passenger who was occupying a lower berth. The perpetrator of the crime has not yet been traced.

THREATENING LETTER TO A LANDLADY

ACCUSED GETS SIX MONTHS FOR CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The Police Magistrate of Alipore yesterday disposed of the case in which a young Bengali named Jadhob Chandra Dey of Bhowanipur was charged with having written a threatening letter to his landlady. It transpired in evidence that the accused sent a letter to his landlady to the effect that unless she gave him Rs. 500 and a pair of ornaments for the welfare of the country her house would be set on fire and she would be shot dead. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

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OPINIONS.

From the Times of India.
8th January 1910.

AHMEDABAD CEREMONY

Queen's Statue Unveiled.

The cermony of unveiling the late Queen Victoria's statue was performed on Friday, at Ahmedabad by the Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, before a large concourse of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen. A mandap erected in the Victoria Gardens was decorated with flags and the police band was present.

The following description of the statue will be of interest: The work has been executed by Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay. Mr. Mhatre, it is interesting to note, received his early training as an artist in the Bombay School of Art and it was in 1896 that the youthful student first gained the notice of the public by a beautifully executed statue of an Indian girl going to the temple. The best authorities recognised the genius of which this work was the outcome and from that time forward the sculptor achieved many marble successes among his works being as tatue which was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition. The statue of Queen Victoria is the most important task to which Mr. Mhatre has set his hand. This is one of the finest pieces of Sculpture ever executed in India. Many people probably will remember having seen the plaster cast of it which was exhibited in the great Exhibition on the oval at Bombay, a few years ago.

The late Queen Empress is represented seated in a chair of state, wearing her crown and royal robes and holding a sceptre and globe in ner hands. The height of the figure is over seven feet and it has been splendidly sculptured in the famous white Carrara marble. Mr. Mhatre has undoubtedly succeeded in carving an extraordinary good likeness of the late Queen Empress, in which her Majesty's serene noble dignity is faithfully portrayed. The details of the statue, notably the intricate carving of the sceptre and the embroidery of the royal robes, are beautifully carried out. The canopy and also the high back of the chair of state, which show behind the figure, have been executed in cold-blue Indian marble.

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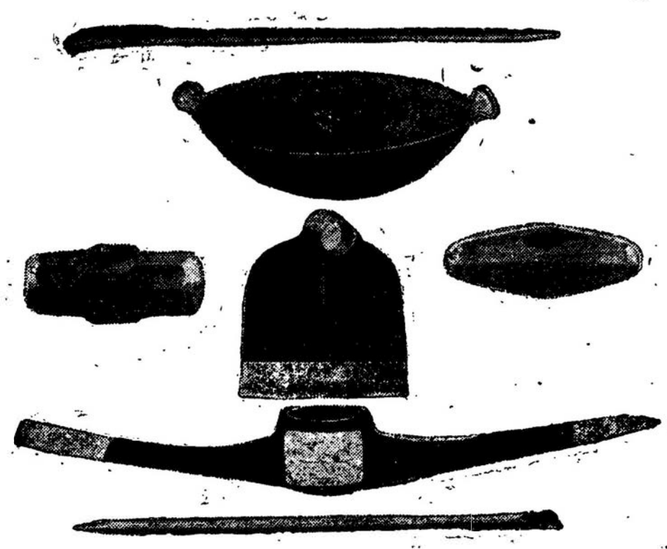

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Contractors' Office.
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Harbour Branch,
Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar.
Bombay, 4th April 1910.
No. F 119/460.

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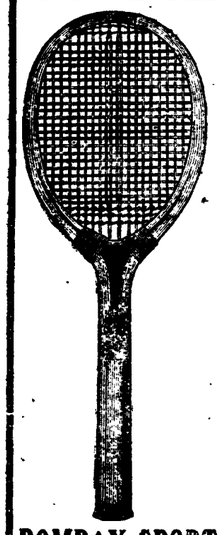

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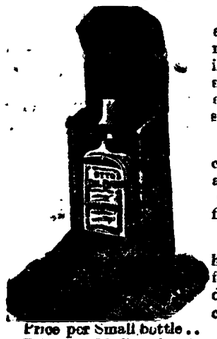

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A YEAR OF PIRACY

ATTACKS ON THE LINERS.

TIGHTENING GRIP OF BRITISH NAVY.

A year has now elapsed since the Germans commenced their official submarine crusade against British merchantmen, writes the Editor of the "Syren and Shipping" in the "Daily Chronicle." According to the German pronouncement, the under-sea campaign was to commence on February 18, but they anticipated their evil intentions by sinking on January 30, 1915, the Shaw Savill and Albion liner Tokio Maru, some twelve of thirteen miles from the port of Havre, whither she deviated on her voyage from New Zealand to London to discharge frozen meat for the French Government. On the same occasion and in the same waters, they torpedoed the British steamer Ikaria, which managed to reach port only to sink in harbour. During the past twelve months, German submarines have accounted for 800,000 tons of British shipping. As our total tonnage, according to the current issue of Lloyd's Register, is 19,236,000 tons, it will be seen that, in spite of attempts which have been made to be little the German submarine warfare, it has been responsible for the reduction of British merchant tonnage by about 4 per cent. This can only be regarded as a very serious matter, especially in view of the large and increasing demand which the Admiralty are making upon British merchant tonnage, and also that the Germans, in pursuance of their submarine policy, have not hesitated to run amok and sink, not only vessels belonging to our Allies, but also those flying neutral flags. Under these circumstances, the loss of British ships by submarine activities assumes increased seriousness.

EXPLOIT OF THE THORDIS.

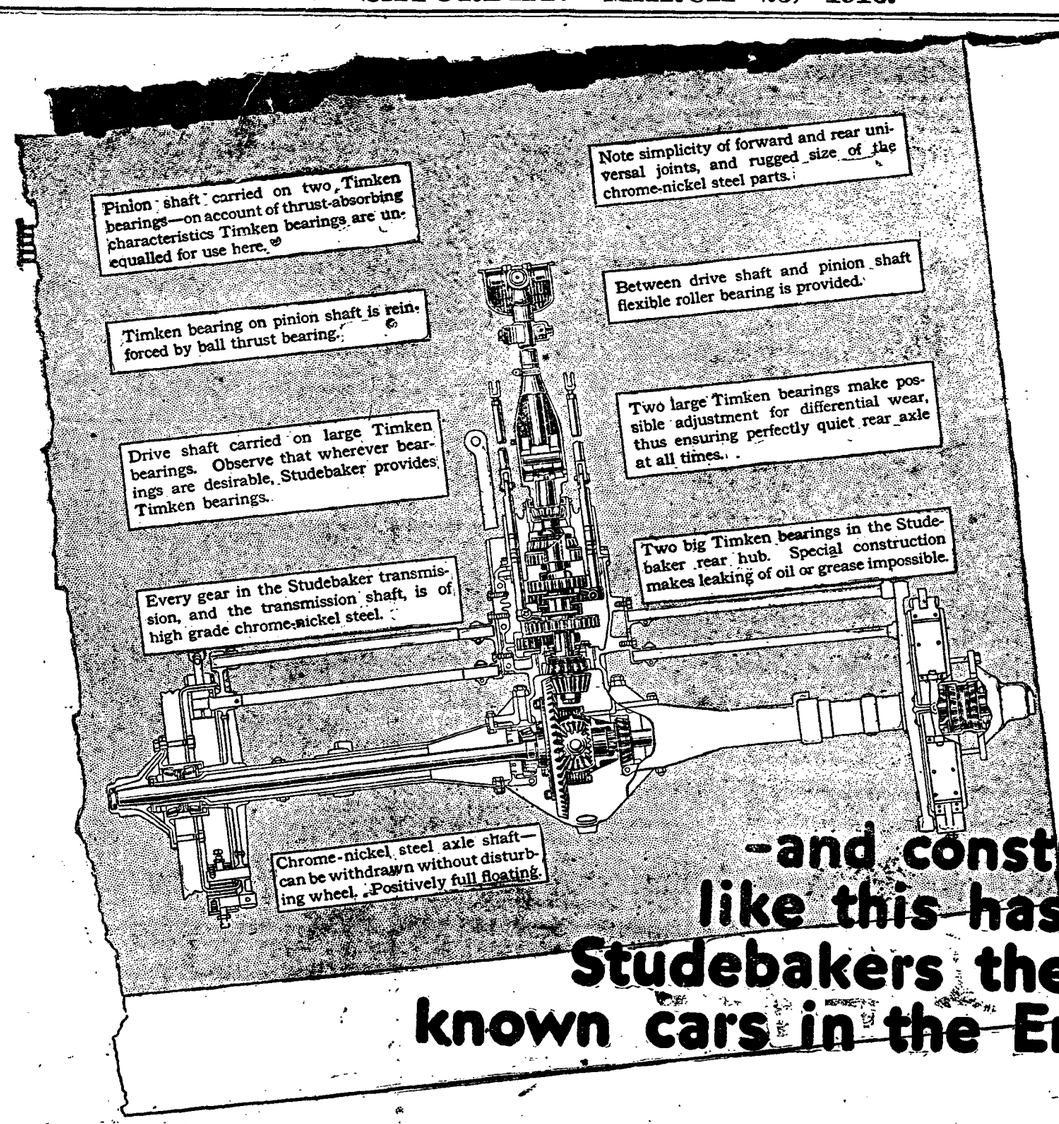
A dispassionate study of this piratical warfare reveals certain interesting phenomena. During the past twelve months, only one British unarmed merchantmen succeeded in sinking an enemy submarine. This was the little 500 ton collier Thordis, whose captain was decorated by the King, and who received for himself and his crew the £500 award offered by the "Syren and Shipping." The presentation of this award was made by the Lord Mayor of London at an historic meeting held at the Mansion House, and in view of the prominence which was given to the event, it certainly seems somewhat remarkable, considering that large sums of money were offered by various gentlemen to shipmasters who should emulate Captain Bell's feat, that no enterprising shipmaster has managed to secure these monetary awards, which were eligible for unarmed British merchantmen. According to the present arrangement, the conditions are somewhat changed, but I think that the gentlemen responsible for the offers might revise them so as to make their awards available for merchantmen which may carry a gun in self-defence.

The history of the submarine warfare reveals the interesting fact that there have been periods of accentuated activity, followed by a week or even a fortnight during which German submarines have failed to secure any victims. The explanation of this is perhaps twofold. First, it is due, no doubt, to the measures adopted by the British Admiralty, and if this is so, it would seem that the squadrons of submarines dispatched on a raiding mission have been in whole or in a great part accounted for by our offensive and defensive measures. But it must be taken into consideration that a submarine's supply of torpedoes is obviously limited, and when exhausted the vessel must return to some base or other to renew its supply of destructive weapons and also fuel and stores. During the earlier stages of this warfare, the happy hunting grounds of the German submarines were the more prominent headlands of the English coast, especially that of Beachy Head. Flamborough Head, the approaches to the Tyne, the South-West Coast of Cornwall, and the entrances to the Bristol Channel were also favourable venues; while, on one or two occasions, the more intrepid submarine commanders managed to pursue their nefarious operations in the Irish Sea, evidently attracted by the possibilities of the large volume of tonnage leaving or making for Liverpool. As we became more expert in submarine fighting, the sphere of operations gradually receded from the British coasts, and the waters off the South-West Coast of Ireland received the same amount of attention which, earlier, had been bestowed upon the English Channel in the vicinity of Beachy Head.

PIRATE'S FRIGHTFULNESS.

The most frightful of all these acts of piracy was the sinking of the homeward-bound Lusitania on May 7, when the great liner, pursuing her usual omnibus course along the South Coast of Ireland, was torpedoed and sunk without warning, 1,198 people losing their lives. Probably we shall have to wait until the close of the war for the elucidation of many things inexplicable at present relative to this disaster. Amongst the victims were Americans, and the paper warfare which the United States has since adopted with Germany has so far failed in its efforts to persuade the Kaiser to admit the illegality of the crime. The Lusitania was not the only victim of this class which the German submarines have claimed, as witness the fact that the Arabic, Falaba and Hesperian were also sunk by these underwater boats. Later their activities extended to the Eastern Mediterranean, and here again they did not fail to sink passenger steamers on sight and without warning, as witness the deplorable disaster of the Persia. But, in spite of the loss of American citizens, and the fact that American vessels have, unknowingly or otherwise, been sunk by German submarines, the position is that, up to the present, Germany has expressed no contrition for her misdeeds. Instead, she has, according to the latest intimation, declared her intention of sinking anything and everything that is British, irrespective of what aliens there may be either amongst the crews or passengers. This threat seems more horrible than it is, because, in view of what German piracy has already done, it seems quite impossible that they can reach greater lengths than those already perpetrated. We may safely rest assured that the measures taken by the British Fleet will, sooner or later, reduce German submarine activity, if not to a negligible quantity, at least to one approximating thereto, for it would seem, judging by the comparatively few disasters which have occurred during 1916, that not only have we scotched, if not killed, the snake in British home waters, but also that the same policy has served to render German submarine activity in the Mediterranean a matter of little and diminishing moment.

Prof. Radhakumud Mukherjee, author of "History of Indian Shipping," has in preparation a volume dealing with the Empire of Chandragupta Maurya, (B. C. 300,) which will be published after the conclusion of the war.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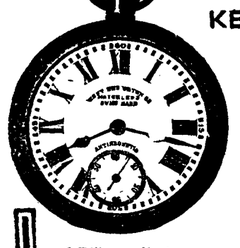

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WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING.

NOTABLE FRENCH TRIBUTE.

In an article on the "British Effort," the "Gigaro" quotes a remark of Mr. Asquith referring to what had come out of "the contemptible little English Army," which now includes several million men fighting on various battlefields in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

The "Figaro" then goes on to say:—

That is what Great Britain has done, but it is not all. The Fleet that she did not have to create has swept all the seas from which the German Navy has disappeared, whilst it is impatiently waiting for the Germans to give it an opportunity of destroying their ironclads. It ensures the constant arrivals of goods requisite for ourselves and our Allies, at the same time completely stopping enemy traffic on the sea.

The destruction of the German colonial empire is almost entirely its work. If the Japanese have taken Kiao-chau, if we took part in the conquest of Togoland and are still helping to accomplish the conquest of the Cameroons, it is England alone, with the aid of the Australian Navy, which has blotted out the last vestige of Germanic power from the Pacific Ocean.

It is she who, thanks to those noble Boers, led by the loyal Botha, has conquered the immense territory of South-West Africa, that pearl of the German colonies. It is she again who—once more with the aid of South Africa, which the Germans thought they could suborn—is undertaking, under the command of General Smuts, the now certain conquest of German East Africa.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Let us complete the balance. The expedition that set out from the head of the Persian Gulf, and which, after having almost reached Baghdad, was stopped by the arrival of large Turkish reinforcements which von der Goltz hastened to join in the hope of gathering a success that Germany would at once have placed to her credit, is receiving reinforcements, and General Aylmer will soon be able, after joining General Townshend, to resume the victorious march forward, and perhaps in a not too distant future to join hands with the Russians who are driving the Turco-Germans in Persia, and who higher up have come down from the Caucasus, and, under the wise and vigorous leadership of the Grand Duke Nicholas, are in the act of giving the *coup de grace* to Turkey in Asia at Erzerum.

That is, in brief words, what the British effort has been for the last eighteen months, and what the results have been, without reckoning the economic and financial help that Great Britain has given to all the Allies, great and small. One can understand the particular hate with which the Germans honour her.

"IN THE KING'S PALACE."

AN INDIAN'S APPRECIATION.

The Pavilion at Brighton, where the sick and wounded Indian troops have been tended, was closed as a hospital in February, when the last convoy of sick and wounded left for India. The Mayor of Brighton has received a letter from Colonel R. Neil Champbell, I.M.S., (Senior Medical Officer), expressing gratitude for all that had been done to promote the welfare of the hospitals in Brighton under his administration. The letter goes on to say:—

"Your assistance has been of the greatest value and has helped to make the wheels run smoothly. That the Indians have appreciated being in the Pavilion may be gathered from the remark made by one who had been sent back from the front wounded a second time, having recovered from his first wound in the Pavilion, 'God has been very good to me. He has brought me back to the same hospital I was in when wounded for the first time. Again, when it was suggested to the Mahomedans that they should not fast at the Ramzan, as they were away from home and at war, many of them replied:—'We are in the King's Palace; we are at home. I know that these were no empty words, and that they have been very happy in the Pavilion.

You, Mr. Mayor of the Corporation, and the people of Brighton may well be satisfied with the decision to hand over these buildings to be used as an Indian hospital. The Pavilion Hospital at Brighton will be known throughout the length and breadth of India, and the patients who have received treatment in it will remember with gratitude what was done for them in the splendid buildings lent by the Brighton Corporation."

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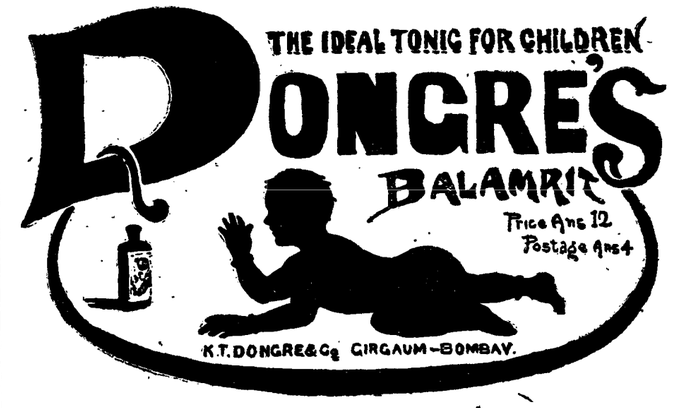

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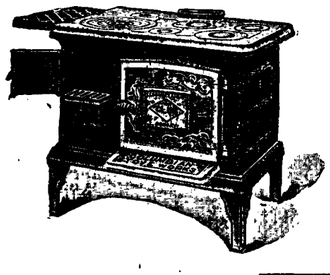

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.